FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 097 *17 May 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Shield-79 Maneuvers Begin in Hungary AA 1
Kadar at Maneuvers AA 1
Other Leaders Present AA 1
Czinege Dinner AA 2
Romania's Andrei Departs Foreign Ministers Session AA 2
Warsaw Pact Fighter Pilots in GDR for 'Friendship Week' AA 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 May]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bucharest SCINTEIA Calls SALT-II Agreement 'Positive Step' BB 1
Bucharest LUMEA Says SALT-II 'Positive Influence' BB 2
Bulgarian Party Daily Calls Treaty Step to More Negotiations BB 3
[Bochukov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 May]
Albanian Paper Says SALT-II Will Not Mean Arms Limitation BB 4
[Prela in ZERI I POPULLIT 10 May]

ALBANIA

Signing of U.S.-PRC Trade Agreement Scored B 1
ATA Comments on Visit of Soviet Delegation to Israel B 1
Democratic Front's Primary Task Stressed B 2
[ZERI I POPULLIT 13 May]
Briefs: New Wharf Commissioned B 3

BULGARIA

Lilov Speaks at PCF Friendship Rally in Le Mans C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 May]
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial on Bulgarian-Soviet Treaty [12 May] C 1
Cuba's Blas Roca Arrives in Kyustendil C 3
Portuguese Trade Union Delegation Arrives for Talks C 3
Lilov Presents Award to Communist in Luxembourg C 3
Todorov Congratulates Austria's Kreisky on Reelection C 4
Doynov Meets Japanese Premier and Others in Tokyo C 4
State Council Appoints New Ambassadors C 5
Premier Todorov Chairs People's Councils Conference C 5
Zhivkov Attends Drama Performance in Sofia C 5
Briefs: Parliamentary Delegation in Netherlands C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRIBUNA Attacks PCE Official Manuel Azcarate [Hora, 9 May] D 1
Alois Indra's Activities Reported D 2
Gala Meeting in Gottwaldov D 2
UN Namibia Council Mission Meeting D 2
New Afghan Ambassador D 3

PRACE Reports on CSSR, Danish Party Talks in Copenhagen [15 May] D 3
Erban-Led CPCZ Delegation Leaves for Madrid Socialist Congress D 3
Deputy Premier Lucan Concludes Visit to Cuba D 3
Bilak Receives Soviet Cosmonaut Tereshkova D 3
Deputy Premier Simon Receives Romanian Envoy D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 May]
CPCZ's Polednik Receives Vietnamese Women's Leader D 4
Reportage on Union of Women's Congress D 4
Election of New Officers D 4
Kabrhelova on Role of Women D 5
Indra Address D 6
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 May]
Implementation of 'Economic Experiment' Evaluated D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA Editorial 11 May]
RUDE PRAVO: Sugar Beet Situation Unsatisfactory D 8
[Michalek, 10 May]
Briefs: Earthquake Aid to Yugoslavia; New Highway Section Opened; Bulgarian Minister Ends Visit; Gas Deliveries From USSR D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Poland's Gierek Arrives in Berlin 17 May E 1
Joint Declaration Issued on Pereira Visit E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 May]
Reportage on Visit of Icelandic Foreign Minister E 4
Meeting With Sindermann E 4
Fischer, Grondal Dinner Speeches E 5
Honecker Receives Cuban, Mozambique Officials E 6
Cuban Interior Minister E 6
Mozambique Interior Minister E 6
Stoph Meets With International Labor Office Official E 6
Hoffmann Receives USSR DOSAAF Delegation E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12-13 May]
Schuerer Meets Sao Tome, Principe Minister in Berlin E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 May]
Dohlus Receives Lebanese CP Delegation 15 May E 8
SED Sends Birthday Message to SWAPO President Nujoma E 8
HORIZONT Carries Tisch Speech at WFTU Congress [No 20] E 8
Soelle Supports Demand for Economic Equality at UNCTAD Meeting E 11
Mittag Discusses Theory, Goals of Economic Policy E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 May]
Ebert Chairs Electoral Commission Meeting 14 May E 13
ADN Reports Campaign Appearances of Major Officials E 14
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Meeting of CDU Presidium [5-6 May] E 15
Tisch Chairs FDGB Executive Session 14-15 May E 15
Opening of Session E 15
Tisch Comments on Session Closing E 15
DER SPIEGEL Carries Story on Citizen Complaint to Honecker [14 May] E 16
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Smuggling Cases Involving FRG Citizens [11 May] E 16
Two Sentenced to Prison E 16
One Arrested at Transit Point E 16

HUNGARY

Delegates Address Manila UNCTAD Conference F 1
Italian Official Comments on 'Budapest Appeal' F 2
Gienes Receives Vietnamese World Peace Delegation F 2
Delegation At Friendship Meeting F 2
Ovari-Led Delegation Returns from PCF Congress F 3
MSZMP Delegation Leaves 16 May for Spanish Party Congress F 3
Hungarian-Japanese Scientific-Technical Cooperation Accord F 3
MTI Comments on PRC-U.S. Trade Talks F 4
Deputy Minister Reviews Position of Agriculture F 4
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 13 Ma,]
Briefs: Berlin SED Delegation Visit; Hungarian-Mexican Agricultural Agreement; Delegation's Return From Libya; Bulgarian Aktivists' Visit; U.S. State Department Delegation; MSZMP Aktivists in Hanoi; Delegation Return From Mongolia; TU Delegation to Cyprus F 7

POLAND

Indian Foreign Minister Interviewed on Bilateral Relations G 1
Gierek, Babiuch, Frelek Receive Austrian CP Chairman G 2
Further Reportage on Polish-Soviet Science Symposium G 2
Jagielski, Kirillin Addresses [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May] G 2
Award to Kirillin G 3
Final Session G 4
Sejm Delegation Tours Sites in Minsk, Returns to Moscow G 5
UN Emergency Force Unit Returns From Serving in Middle East G 5
Jablonski Receives Preventive Treatment Delegation G 5
Lublin Party Plenum Discusses Small-Scale Industry G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May]
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Progress in Farm Work [15 May] G 6

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Spanish Newspaper Managing Editors H 1
Alonso of INFORMACIONES H 1
Cebrian of EL PAIS H 1
Fazekas Receives USSR Deputy Trade Ministers [SCINTEIA 15 May] H 1
Burtica Continues New Zealand Visit, Meets Trade Official H 1
RCP Greets El Salvador Communist Party Congress [SCINTEIA 11 May] H 2
AGERPRES Reports New Shipping Line Between Romania, U.S. H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

More on President Tito's Visit to USSR I 1
Tito's Arrival I 1
Yugoslav Press Comment I 1
Report From Moscow [Maslesa] I 2
Zagreb Report [Badel] I 2
Tito-Brezhnev Talks I 3
Tito Meets With Syrian President's Representative in Belgrade I 3
Syrian Delegation Activities I 4
Leaders Attend Exhibition of Tito's Decorations I 4
Grlickov Chairs LCY International Cooperation Commission I 4
Poland's Frelek Receives LCY Study Delegation I 5

CSSR's Zahradnik Arrives for Trade Cooperation Talks I 5
Session Proceedings I 5
LCY, SAWPY Delegations Leave for Spanish Party Congress I 5
LCY Delegate Addresses Mediterranean Conference I 6
Serbian SAWP Begins Implementation of Tito Initiative I 6
TU Central Council Discusses Lack of Labor Innovation I 7
Slovene League of Communists Discusses Membership I 7
Vojvodina Presidency, LC Presidium Discuss People's Defense I 8

WARSAW PACT SHIELD-79 MANEUVERS BEGIN IN HUNGARY

LD161906 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--As earlier reported, joint military exercises under the code-name Shield-79 began on Wednesday. The events of the day revealed convincingly the soldiers of the fraternal armies are well utilizing what they have learnt during the training, and the cooperation between the fraternal countries' troops and staffs is exemplary and of high-level.

Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, as well as other Hungarian leaders inspected the major moves of the manoeuvers.

The soldiers occupied their posts early at dawn on Wednesday in the hills of Transdanubia. According to the presumed war situation the troops had to halt the advancing and attacking enemy, to give evidence of their defensive capabilities. First the planes of the airforce emerged, forces representing the most up-to-date war technics appeared and riflemen, dismounting armoured vehicles, went into combat.

The throwing into battle of guided anti-tank missiles from helicopters marked a spectacular moment. These missiles can hit the combat vehicles of the enemy even when in motion.

After driving back the offensive forces, motorized troops of riflemen, armoured transport combat vehicles, tanks, continued to chase the enemy and to destroy their posts. Not even the enemy blockage could halt the dash of the chasing. The advancing soldiers displayed superb physical and psychical preparation when breaking through the napalm fire, wire screens and buildings in flames. Natural obstacles did not stop their progress either, and they got from one side to the other within a matter of moments when crossing a rift on a rope wire.

The Shield-79 war games continue in the coming days.

Kadar at Maneuvers

LD171014 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today inspected the Warsaw Treaty member states' joint military exercises codenamed Shield-79.

Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Romanian and Soviet troops are taking part in the military exercises in Transdanubia.

Other Leaders Present

LD162304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] The Shield-79 joint military maneuvers are underway in Transdanubia and were inspected by Pal Losonczi, party Politburo member and president of the Presidential Council; Sandor Borbely and Imre Gyori, Central Committee secretaries; Janos Borbandi and Gyula Szeker, deputy premiers; as well as Sandor Racz, Central Committee department chief. Present were the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states and several commanders of the joint armed forces. At the maneuvers Pal Losonczi and the other guests spoke with the soldiers of the friendly armies.

The president of the Presidential Council spoke appreciatively about the (?achievements) of the commanders and the soldiers. The Shield-79 military maneuvers are to continue in the coming days.

Czinege Dinner

LD161408 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in honour of the defence ministers staying in Hungary from the Warsaw Treaty member states and the commander-in-chief of the united armed forces. Present at the event were Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Sandor Racz, department head at the HSWP Central Committee.

ROMANIA'S ANDREI DEPARTS FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION

LD161720 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16, (MTI)--Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who had attended the session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, left Budapest on Wednesday. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

WARSAW PACT FIGHTER PILOTS IN GDR FOR 'FRIENDSHIP' WEEK

AU161444 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The 1-week friendship flight [freundschaftsflug] on GDR territory with participants from four fraternal armies ended on Saturday [12 May]. During this period fighter pilots from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army also had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the GDR at the side of their hosts.

At a meeting of the air forces/air defense command its chief, Deputy Minister of National Defense Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, assessed this traditional event as an important contribution toward deepening the comradeship-in-arms as well as the closeness of people and army. "During this flight the awareness of the growing internationalist responsibility for the military protection of socialism and communism and for the deepening [as published] of peace against all imperialist attacks was further intensified both among the participants and the groups of units and installations visited."

BUCHAREST SCINTEIA CALLS SALT-II AGREEMENT 'POSITIVE STEP'

AU131900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 13 May 79 AU

["A Positive Step Stimulating the Efforts for Halting the Arms Race"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/5/1979--This is how the Bucharest newspaper SCINTEIA considers the agreement on principle between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. as regards the S.A.L.T.-2. In a commentary published in its Sunday issue, the Romanian leading newspapers stresses tha that the Romanian public opinion has learned with interest about the Soviet-U.S. agreement on principle on the offensive strategic arms limitation.

Mentioning that Romania has always paid great attention to disarmament issues, nuclear in particular, the newspaper points to the activity carried on by President Nicolae Ceausescu for effective progress to be made in disarmament, for passage to tangible steps in halting the arms race, to the constructive and judicious proposals advanced by Romania so that efficient measures for cutting down military expenditures and for disarmament should be adopted in keeping with the interests of all countries.

Stressing that these measures have a limited character, that they do not and cannot solve the disarmament problems, the problems of stopping the arming and that they aim only at establishing a balance in the manufacture of strategic arms, SCINTEIA assesses that they mark a positive moment, stimulating the efforts for disarmament, and any step towards the lessening of the nuclear danger, any measures meant to limit the escalation of the weapons having such a destructive power are always hailed with satisfaction as they meet half way the interests and aspirations for peace and security of the peoples, of all countries no matter their social system, size and economic or military potential.

That is why the Romanian people, public opinion in Romania consider the understandings reached during S.A.L.T.-2. as an important step meant to pave the way to fresh progress, stimulate the efforts for halting the arms race, both nuclear and classical.

SCINTEIA is of the opinion that the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the strategic arms limitation highlights the necessity of doing everything possible to pass firmly to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, measures for diminishing states' military strength, for cutting down military expenditures and using part of the funds thus released for liquidating underdevelopment, matter whose tragic dimensions were highlighted by the current U.N.C.T.A.D. session. This is a duty of loftiest responsibility to the destiny of mankind, to the very cause of civilization, of the author of the commentary writes.

Pointing again to the particularly serious dangers implied by the arms race in general and by the nuclear strategic arms race in particular, the newspaper opines that ever more energetic efforts are required so that measures for limiting the nuclear and classical arms race be adopted, progress be made in liquidating these weapons, the further development of a comprehensive disarmament process be stimulated.

It is Romania's firm conviction that by the resolute action of all countries, of all peoples, genuine progress will be made in halting the arms race, reducing military expenditures, diminishing military strength, dismantling foreign military bases and dissolving military blocs, attaining the vital desiratum of mankind to live in a world without wars and weapons, a world of peace and peaceful cooperation among nations.

BUCHAREST LUMEA SAYS SALT-II 'POSITIVE INFLUENCE'

AU171029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0933 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/5/1979--In a commentary headlined "Positive Influence on Detente and Disarmament", the Bucharest foreign affairs weekly LUMEA writes in its May 17 issue:

Disarmament is a complex process requiring concerted and energetic efforts of all states. To achieve it, a series of efficient measures must be taken which should make it irreversible and real. To this end, any transitory measure, even if it is partial, is a step forward with positive implications on international detente. The recent agreements aiming at finalizing the SALT-2 refer, of course, to a segment of the overall process, namely to the attainment of a bilateral equilibrium in the domain of nuclear strategic forces, which nevertheless is a positive event meant to favour and stimulate fresh progress on the road of detente, of disarmament--nuclear primarily--of improving the international climate in general.

The fact that an agreement was reached on some complex problems, that the document to be signed in June brings about new quantitative and qualitative limitations of strategic armaments--LUMEA writes--is of a nature to contribute to increasing confidence and to giving the hope of undertaking, as soon as possible, with the participation of all states, urgent and efficient actions for achieving general disarmament, nuclear above all, eliminating threat or use of force from international relations. Likewise, the SALT-2 confirms once more the value of dialogue, of negotiations as the sole efficient method, the only alternative of solving the complex international problems. The option for rational, peaceful approaches to the problems, which should eliminate the sources of mistrust and tension, in a climate of understanding and detente, is decisive for brightening the international political horizon, for the benefit of world peace.

Noting that one of the reasons having underlain the SALT-2 were the huge expenses the strategic arming require, the high raw material and energy consumption, which are essentially used inappropriately for a peaceful economic and social development. The Bucharest weekly writes: In this context, the Romanian proposal--having wide echo at the current UNCTAD--concerning the diminution of military expenditure and the use of one part of the funds thus saved for liquidating underdevelopment, proves its deep significance nowadays.

Real dynamics of disarmament--comprehended in the interconnection of all factors: political, military, economic--imperiously calls for surmounting the stage of strategic or classical arm limitation and for passing to the application of energetic measures for the liquidation of these armaments, to the translation into life of a comprehensive disarmament strategy which should benefit by an ever larger participation, pertinent use being made of the democratic framework provided by the results of the U.N. special session devoted to this vital problem. The positive political impact of the new SALT agreement invites logically to a more efficient, comprehensive approach to the basic disarmament problems.

Promoter of a realistic and dynamic conception, engaged in a steady action for translating it into life--LUMEA writes in conclusion--Socialist Romania considers disarmament as one of the fundamental causes of present-day work, for the attainment of which all states and peoples should conjugate their efforts. [sentence as received] The Romanian proposals regard as aggregate of efficient measures for freezing and reducing military expenditures and effectives, for dismantling foreign bases and abolishing military blocs, with emphasis on nuclear disarmament. All this is a guarantee for the building of a world of peace, understanding and peaceful collaboration.

BULGARIAN PARTY DAILY CALLS TREATY STEP TO MORE NEGOTIATIONS

AU151559 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 79 p 3 AU

[Petur Bochukov article: "Victory of Commonsense"]

[Text] The news on the successful progress of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on reaching an agreement in principle on the conditions for the preparation of a new SALT-II agreement undoubtedly was the No 1 news item of last week. This news not only caused great satisfaction among worldwide public opinion, but it also arouses new hopes for the intensification of the process of detente, for a reduction of military danger and for the consolidation of the peoples' peace and security. Along with this, the agreement reached on basic questions connected with SALT-II opens the possibility for the preparation of a summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, which should contribute to the further development of Soviet-American relations and to the consolidation of trust between East and West.

The first comments on the agreement reached so far are characterized by optimism. The development of international relations in recent years was disturbed precisely by the armaments race and by the increase of mutual suspicions the continuation of which, according to experts in this field, would have brought the world dangerously close to the brink of war.

In his election speech of 2 March 1979 in Moscow Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, characterized the possible realization of the new treaty with the United States as a definite means of halting the further accumulation of the most destructive and most expensive types of weapons. This evaluation found a wide response also among the public in the United States. As the latest public opinion polls indicate, 81 percent of Americans are firmly in favor of the SALT-II agreement. Ordinary people in the United States are guided by the elementary truth that if strategic armaments are not limited, taxes will increase and inflation will grow, and, above all, there would be the real danger of a military conflict.

At the same time the opponents of the USSR-U.S. SALT agreements--the circles of the military industrial complex and the extremely reactionary politicians -- called "hawks" -- are trying to misinform the public with various lies, inventing malicious "forecasts" about the fate of Western civilization and so forth. The basic motive of the initiators of such a campaign is, above all, the interest of the military industrial capital in intensifying armaments for the sake of great profits. The leitmotif of their hostility to SALT-II is the assertion that the agreement damages the security of the United States, and would only be to the advantage of the Soviet Union.

In this connection it is worth recalling that these same circles used to frighten the American people in the same manner after the signing of the 1963 agreement on banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water, signed between the USSR, the United States and Britain. Similar actions characterized the activities of these circles during the signing of the U.S.-USSR agreement in 1972, the so-called SALT-I agreement, and also in connection with other Soviet initiatives whose correctness and contribution to the cause of peace are being confirmed by life. It is an interesting fact that today the reactionary circles do not attack the existing agreements and treaties, because of their lack of arguments.

The SALT agreements can look back on a long history. Up to now essential practical stages have been marked, such as the agreement on the limitation of the antimissle defense systems, the temporary agreement on certain measures aimed at limiting strategic aggressive weapons, the Vladivostok agreement on signing a long-term SALT-II treaty. This opened opportunities for involving additional components of the two countries strategic forces, aimed at limiting them from a quantitative, as well as from a qualitative point of view.

The SALT-II negotiations developed unstably and were accompanied by serious difficulties. On the American side proposals were submitted, aimed at obtaining one-sided advantages for the United States. However, thanks to the firm, consistent, and constructive stand of the USSR, which conducted negotiations in accordance with the Vladivostok agreement, strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security for both sides, a more balanced and more sober line began to manifest itself in the U.S. approach.

A new, concrete, practical step forward along the path of limiting strategic armaments is not a one-time measure, but a link in an uninterrupted process. The signing of the agreement so far worked out, is by no means the final conclusion of the negotiations. The partners are expecting new talks in the future for working out and adopting wider measures for the limitation and reduction of strategic, aggressive weapons. Nevertheless, the successes achieved will undoubtedly be great successes in the struggle for universal peace, since this will not only reduce the danger of nuclear conflict, but will also have a positive effect on the solution of the problems of disarmament as a whole.

ALBANIAN PAPER SAYS SALT-II WILL NOT MEAN ARMS LIMITATION

AU151822 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 May 79 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Prela article: "Salt-II -- Supporter of the Insane Arms Race"]

[Text] For over a month now, there has been daily and widespread talk about SALT, the Soviet-U.S. talks on the so-called "limitation" of strategic weapons. Agencies have been reporting about one meeting after another between Vance and the Soviet ambassador in Washington and about the certainty of the conclusion of a SALT agreement. In fact everything makes it by now obvious that the essence of current U.S.-Soviet meetings is not related so much to SALT itself as to preparations for a high-level Carter-Brezhnev meeting. The propaganda noise and the real campaign aimed at stressing the benefits of SALT are now serving solely to create a background of optimism with regard to a possible high-level Soviet-American meeting. Carter also is using this occasion to deliver election speeches with a view to the coming presidential elections.

The speeches delivered by high Moscow and Washington officials are numerous and generally repetitive. It is worth mentioning, however, the statements made by Zbigniew Brezezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, as reported by news agencies. In speaking about Soviet-American relations, the presidential adviser expressed himself in favor of a "strategic stability" between the United States and the Soviet Union or, more precisely, for "an increase of this stability." Such statements, in which demagogy, deceit and unscrupulous hypocrisy are combined with open political cynicism, show clearly the reactionary and imperialist nature of negotiations between the imperialist superpowers and the efforts of these enemies of the peoples to remain as international policemen.

This so-called "strategic stability" is nothing more than a variant of the theory of the preservation of "balance between the superpowers," whose purpose is to implant in the peoples the feeling of subjugation and capitulation and to establish the tutelage of the superpowers over them.

The fact is that, regardless of the type of demogogy used in presenting such concepts, Soviet-American meetings and agreements themselves have shown that far from being factors of stability and peace, they have been bearers of dangerous tensions and rivalries. The experience of the SALT-I agreement signed in 1972 between Brezhnev and Nixon has shown that disarmament is not at all what the superpowers are seeking, but it is to establish their tutelage over the world as well as increased military threats and nuclear blackmail toward others. The complicated calculations and the complexity of the weapons discussed in the negotiations, in general all the complicated technical problems reflected in the bourgeois press, have nothing to do with checking the arms race. Brzezinski himself admits this "sincerely" when he declares that the new SALT agreement "will not put an end to the arms race," but that "what we are talking about here is a major element in establishing a framework in which the race between the United States and the Soviet Union can proceed rationally." And it could not be otherwise since weapons and military power constitute the major pillar on which their policy of economic expansion and political hegemony is based.

Brzezinski's "strategic stability" is a reflection of that current policy of U.S. imperialism toward its social imperialist rival, as well as of their common policy of always keeping the doors open for discussions and agreements whenever this is possible and at the expense of others. "The United States," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution," "does not exacerbate its relations with the Soviet Union excessively throughout their strategic game. The United States is continuing the SALT negotiations with the Soviet Union, regardless of the fact that Carter declared that the United States would produce the neutron bomb. However, a tendency is observed between the United States and the Soviet Union to preserve the status quo." This being its essence, the so-called Soviet-American stability has not and will not contribute toward resolving international problems. The SALT-II agreement will not be a factor for stability. On the contrary, it will mean an intensification of the aggressive policy of the two superpowers and a new source of conflicts and quarrels which are always pregnant with the dangers of escalation and even bigger and wider conflicts.

The peoples can expect no good to come from such agreements. The history of the "preservation of balance" between the United States and the Soviet Union is the history of plots, aggressions, local conflicts, crises, plunder and the suppression of all that is progressive. Security, stability, peace and the avoidance of war cannot be achieved by the two superpowers but through a resolute struggle and opposition to imperialist pressures, through efforts for the liberation of the peoples, rejecting the interference of the superpowers and their intrigues and by unmasking their deals and conspiracies at the expense of the peoples.

SIGNING OF U.S.-PRC TRADE AGREEMENT SCORED

AU161917 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] It is reported that prior to the departure of U.S. Secretary of Commerce Kreps a trade agreement was signed in Beijing which stipulates an intensification of trade between the two countries.

As reported, four other agreements also were signed during Kreps' visit covering the fields of science and technology. In addition to the signing of these bilateral agreements, the U.S. secretary of commerce and her team also were received by Deng Xiaoping and other high Chinese officials. They discussed ways and means of further intensifying trade and economic cooperation. Both sides also expressed their mutual satisfaction on the current development of this cooperation.

During his meeting with Kreps, Deng Xiaoping, after asking her to convey his warm greetings to President Carter, also stressed his desire to further develop the multi-sided U.S.-Chinese relations, including trade. Similar statements were also made to Kreps by other high Chinese officials who expressed China's readiness to strengthen China's relations with the United States in various fields. It is by now well known that China is cultivating very close economic relations with a large number of U.S. monopolies and companies, relations which have by now extended to various sectors of the Chinese economy and whose main aspect is the acceptance of loans and credits by China from the U.S. big monopoly capital. China is adopting all the measures necessary to create conditions for the further penetration of U.S. capital, in addition to other capital, and to provide the necessary juridical base for this penetration.

In these conditions, U.S. monopoly capital, in addition to international capital, has found it possible to establish itself in key sectors of the Chinese industry, including the metallurgical, oil and gas extraction, mineral processing, chemical and other sectors. Foreign investments in these branches are calculated to reach many billions of U.S. dollars. The close economic cooperation that has by now been established between China and the United States is a reflection of the close political cooperation established between the two countries, a cooperation which has taken concrete forms in many directions. At the same time, social imperialist China is seeking from U.S. imperialism, as facts indicate, an even closer political cooperation, because the reactionary clique in power in that country sees in this great hopes of becoming a great political and economic power, an imperialist superpower, that it may also be able to achieve its hegemonistic and expansionistic aims.

ATA COMMENTS ON VISIT OF SOVIET DELEGATION TO ISRAEL

AU161027 Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 16 May 79 AU

["A Soviet Delegation in Israel"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 16 (ATA)--The news agencies report that a Soviet delegation, led by the high-ranking official Bobin, is for a visit in Israel, where he is conducting a dense political activity.

It is not the first time that the Soviet social-imperialists send delegates to Israel, disguising them as "unofficial". Despite this, during their stay in Israel, the various Soviet delegations meet with Zionist officials, conduct meetings and talks with them, exchange views, etc., which are a concrete expression of definite relations existing between the Israeli Zionists and the Soviet social-imperialists.

Such a policy pursued by the Soviet social-imperialists towards Zionist Israel is closely linked with the mass dispatch of Soviet Jews to Israel, something which in recent times has assumed greater proportions. As is known, these Jews are established mainly in the occupied Arab territories. This policy pursued by the Kremlin, is a stab in the backs of the Arab peoples and countries, who are fighting for the ousting of the Israeli aggressor from the occupied territories. While posing as "friend" of the Arab peoples, Moscow supplies with cannonfodder the Israeli Zionists, who, under these conditions, become more brutal in their anti-Arab policy. As well as this, it must be emphasized that the global poli - pursued by the Soviet social-imperialists in the Middle East is closely linked with their fierce rivalry with the American imperialists over this important region of the world, to strengthen or extend there their control and zones of influence.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT'S PRIMARY TASK STRESSED

AU161630 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 May 79 p 2 AU

[Prof Ndreci Plasari article: "Preservation and Continual Consolidation of the Unity of the People Around the Party, a Primary Task of the Democratic Front"]

[Excerpts] The invincible strength with which our party and people confront enemies and difficulties always has been in the party-people unity, embodied in the Democratic Front. This unity has played a decisive role in securing the great victories achieved by the Albanian people in the country's socialist construction, development of the people's economy and culture at a rapid pace and defense of freedom and national independence, just as it played a decisive role also in achieving the historical victory of 29 November 1944.

However, the party has neither considered nor does it regard the problem of the unity of the people around the party as a problem resolved once and for all. It has regarded the preservation and consolidation of this unity as a continual process connected with the historic stages, conditions of the development of the socialist revolution and the actual internal and external situations.

Thus, the preservation and consolidation of the unity of the people around the party remain a permanent task on which depend, to a great extent, the country's uninterrupted development on the road of socialism and preservation of national sovereignty and independence. In this the Democratic Front plays a special role and has great experience in struggle and effort.

The unity of the people around the Democratic Front is not just any kind of unity, it is a brisk militant unity which has been created, preserved and strengthened in the tide of revolutionary activity, just as there could have been no unity outside the framework of the antifascist national liberation struggle against the fascist occupiers and traitors for national liberation and establishment of the people's regime. At present, too, there can be no unity outside the framework of the struggle for the complete building of a socialist society and the country's defense. Unity becomes unbreakable in an active struggle and revolutionary activity.

Here lies the great task of the Democratic Front organizations--to draw the masses into active and direct participation in governing the country and to waging the struggle against bureaucracy and liberalism and for continual consolidation and improvement of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Here also lies the task of the Democratic Front organizations for making the people's masses themselves strive with profound conviction to preserve and strengthen the socialist order and protect and constantly strengthen and develop socialist property, allowing nobody to harm or missuse this property.

The internal and external enemies have continually tried to create cracks between the people and the party, to harm and breach the party-people unity. Here lies the source of the Democratic Front organizations' task to ever increasingly sharpen the masses' revolutionary vigilance, to constantly wage the class struggle against the enemies--whether external or internal--to be well aware who these enemies are and to increase contempt for them and to expose their devilish plans, deceptive tactics and their menacing, sabotaging and corrupting activity in all political, ideological, economic and military directions and so forth and thus destroy their plans and activities.

The manifestations alien to socialism, including bureaucracy, liberalism, indifference, violations of discipline and all the attitudes contrary to the party's line, norms of the socialist society and stage laws, also harm the unity of the people around the party. These kinds of manifestations and attitudes that endanger unity can also be avoided or eliminated by a fierce class struggle, in the development of which the Democratic Front organizations play a great role.

The Democratic Front organizations oppose particularly the very harmful manifestations of quarrels and animosity between particular people, or families, especially in the countryside.

Quarrels, animosity and other manifestations alien to the party's proletarian line, the revolutionary platform of the Democratic Front and the norms of the socialist society evident among various workers in the cities and the countryside show the existence of contradictions, although they are not antagonistic as is the case of the contradictions between the people and the enemies. A correct solution of these nonantagonistic contradictions within the ranks of the people, the party teaches us, is very important for preserving and consolidating the unity.

The partisanship and the vitality of the unity of the people around the Democratic Front--their unity around the party--have always been proved, especially under difficult situations, including the antifascist national liberation struggle, the situation created by the hostile activity of the Yugoslav, Soviet and Chinese revisionists during the time of the country's socialist construction and so forth.

BRIEFS

NEW WHARF COMMISSIONED--A new wharf was recently commissioned at the Shengjin seaport. Vessels of greater tonnage are now able to call at this port. The work designed to expand the port began in 1978 was concentrated on deepening the channel and building the jetty. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 13 May 79 AU]

LILOV SPEAKS AT PCF FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN LE MANS

AU151709 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 79 p 3 AU

[Report on speech delivered by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at French workers friendship rally with foreign delegations attending the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party in Le Mans on 12 May 1979]

[Text] In his greeting address at the rally, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov greeted all those present on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. He expressed gratitude to the communists of Le Mans and to the French Communist Party [PCF] leadership for the opportunity granted to him to become acquainted with the activities of the PFC federation in the Sarthe Department, as well as to participate in this friendship rally. The leader of the Bulgarian party delegation stressed that this rally is "an expression of the most valuable achievements of communists in their mutual relations throughout the 130 years which have elapsed since the publication of the Communist Manifesto--the international solidarity, the great and immortal proletarian internationalism."

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov stated that the delegation of the BCP has conveyed on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of Georgi Dimitrov's party, the most sincere greetings and wishes for useful and successful work by the 23d PCF Congress.

"From the rostrum of this rally, which is such a joyful event for all of us, we would like once more to confirm to you the unchanging support and solidarity of the Bulgarian communists for the struggle of the PCF for victory and in implementing our common and great communist ideals.

"Solid traditional links and cooperation exist between the Bulgarian and French communists, relations tested in the hard struggles against capitalism, fascism, and war; relations which have strengthened in the long years of joint work between Georgi Dimitrov and Vasil Kolarov, on the Bulgarian side, and Maurice Thorez, Jaques Duclos, Marcel Cachin, and Waldeck-Rochet, on the French side; relations which are being further developed today by our parties' central committees, headed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais.

"The BCP is loyal to its loyal friends. We welcome the French communists--the descendants and heirs of the immortal Paris Commune fighters; the heirs of glorious revolutionary traditions, marked in the brightest pages of French history and in the history of the international communist and workers movement; the participants in no less glorious contemporary revolutionary struggles. The Bulgarian working people are following with attention the struggle of the PCF in defending the interests of the workers class and of all working people for new, democratic achievements of the French people, for peace, democracy, detente and socialism."

Comrade Lilov's address was accompanied by prolonged applause.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO EDITORIAL ON BULGARIAN-SOVIET TREATY

AU151730 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Always Together"]

[Text] Many glorious dates have marked the long and brilliant history of the fraternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. But one of the most remarkable dates among them is 12 May 1967. [paragraph continues]

This was the date on which the second treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. This historic document bears the signatures of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev. The treaty is a continuation and further development of the first Bulgarian-Soviet alliance treaty, signed in Moscow in 1948.

The second Bulgarian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has become the granite-strong foundation of the further qualitative development of our fraternal mutual cooperation to a higher stage in the period of comprehensive integration and drawing closer together. The unshakable loyalty of the BCP and of the CPSU, of the Soviet Union and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the sacred principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the powerful moving force of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. This friendship, which is based on centuries-old roots, is a decisive factor for our historical successes in building a new life. To this friendship the People's Republic of Bulgaria owes its great international prestige and the role it plays among the frontranking fighters for peace, democracy and socialism on this planet.

The comprehensive prosperity of our socialist motherland, the constant intensification and expansion of fraternal relations between our two countries, parties and peoples are the most convincing proof of the fact that alliance and cooperation with the first and most powerful socialist country in the world, with the glorious homeland of Lenin, are important prerequisites also for the independence and for the all-round progress of the countries that are building a new society.

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the second Bulgarian-Soviet alliance treaty our people note with great satisfaction that new successes have been achieved along the historical path of the comprehensive Bulgarian-Soviet drawing closer together and integration in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the 25th CPSU Congress. It is hardly possible to enumerate all the great manifestations of drawing closer together and of integration between our two countries in the various spheres of life. In this respect we can mention the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line, the largest of its kind in the world, as well as the forthcoming conclusion of the work on the general scheme of specialization and production sharing in the material production of our two countries for the period up to 1990.

We must also mention in this connection the brilliant demonstration of our indestructible friendship, namely, the joint Soviet-Bulgarian space flight.

Nevertheless, if we are unable to enumerate all events, it is necessary to stress that this constantly ascending development is decisively stimulated and guided by the bilateral talk and meetings held in recent years between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, and in particular by the friendly visit of the first Soviet party and state leader to our country in January 1979. All these facts fully justified Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statement during his recent remarkable speech at the National Assembly that never before have Bulgarian-Soviet relations been so comprehensive or so profound. This summing up and evaluation is a source of optimism and inspiration for the entire Bulgarian people whose historic fate is forever linked to the fate of the Soviet people.

All working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria most sincerely and fraternally greet their brothers in the great Soviet country and congratulate them on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the signing of the second alliance treaty--a great climax in the history of our bilateral relations. Forever together--in storms and in sunny days--this is how we can sum up the feelings and thoughts of each Bulgarian citizen on the occasion of this anniversary.

CUBA'S BLAS ROCA ARRIVES IN KYUSTENDIL

AU162025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] A Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Blas Roca, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Power, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State, accompanied by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in Kyustendil today. At a meeting devoted to the Bulgarian-Cuban friendship, Comrade Blas Roca delivered a speech.

PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU151503 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA)--A delegation of the General Confederation of the Portuguese Working People--Intersindical Nacional (CGTR-IN), headed by the member of the Executive Commission of the Secretariat of the Confederation, Mrs Maria du Carmu Tavaris, arrived here last night at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The Portuguese delegation had talks with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions today. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and in constructive spirit. The two delegations informed each other of the work and tasks the trade unions are facing at present in Bulgaria and Portugal. Views were exchanged on some topical international questions and on the international TU movement.

Mr Georgi Evgeniev, head of the Bulgarian delegation and deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, informed the guests of the participation of the Bulgarian working people and the Trade Unions in the life of the country.

Mrs Maria du Carmu Tavaris highly assessed the achievements of real socialism in Bulgaria. She informed of the economic and political situation in Portugal, of the struggle of the working people against exploitation and reaction, against the attempts to sow dissent in the ranks of the TU movement.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the progress of contacts and cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries. They stated that favorable possibilities exist for their further expansion and deepening in the interest of the two nations.

During the discussion of the questions facing the international TU movement the representatives of the Bulgarian Trade Unions of the Intersindical stated that it is particularly important now to strengthen the unity and international solidarity of the working people and their trade unions in the struggle for peace, for preventing the threat of a new war and for general and full disarmament.

LILOV PRESENTS AWARD TO COMMUNIST IN LUXEMBOURG

AU161927 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] Luxembourg, May 16 (BTA special correspondent)--Last night Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, conferred the international Dimitrov Prize for Peace, Democracy and Social Progress to Mr Dominic Urbany, a prominent figure in the Luxembourg and international communist movement and honorary chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party. The awarding ceremony was held at the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Communist Party.

"Your awarding with such a high award is a sign of our profound gratitude to your longtime indefatigable movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, at rallying all the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against fascism, war, in the struggle for peace and friendship between nations, for the prosperity of your remarkable people", said Mr Lilov.

Deeply moved, Mr Dominic Urbany, honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg replied: "It is a great honour and joy for me to receive this high distinction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--the Dimitrov Prize for Peace, Democracy and Social Progress. Our close, fraternal and sincere relations with the Bulgarian Communist Party rest on a revolutionary tradition of long standing. Our relations have always been excellent. They have as a foundation the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, which is the scientific socialism of our time. We have always paid decisive significance to proletarian internationalism. We are aware of the [words indistinct] which national peculiarities play on the road to socialism. We, however, never forget that the struggle of the working class exceeds national frontiers, that there are basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which are valid for all of us. The principles of socialism are widely applied in the socialist countries, in the Soviet Union in Bulgaria and the other socialist states, liberated from the capitalist yoke. From this proceeds our class solidarity our staunch international affiliation to the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES AUSTRIA'S KREISKY ON REELECTION

AU161930 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA)--Prime Minister Stanko Todorov has sent a telegram to Dr Bruno Kreisky congratulating him on his re-election as federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. Conviction is expressed in the telegram that the friendly relations and the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Austria will keep on developing in the best interests of the two peoples, in the name of progress, peace and security in Europe and the world.

DOYNOV MEETS JAPANESE PREMIER AND OTHERS IN TOKYO

AU152020 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 (BTA correspondent)--The leader of the Bulgarian economic delegation, Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, was received today by Japan's prime minister, Mr Masayoshi Ohira. Views on the prospects for the development of Bulgaro-Japanese relations were exchanged.

Mr Doynov met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sunao Sonoda, whom he invited to visit Bulgaria. The minister accepted the invitation with pleasure [words indistinct] the willingness of the Japanese side to expand economic and cultural links with Bulgaria, which is the wish also of the Bulgarian government.

The leader and the members of the Bulgarian delegation, which arrived here on May 9, have so far had meetings and talks with the minister of finance, Ippey Kaneko, with the minister of foreign trade and industry, Mr Masumi Esaki, with the minister of posts and telecommunications, Mr Nikichi Shirawama and with numerous representatives of the business circles.

In the talks specific roads for the expansion of cooperation and deepening between Bulgaria and Japan have been discussed. This cooperation has been placed on new foundations as a result of the visit by the president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, here last year.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADORS

AU170745 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)--The State Council of Bulgaria has issued a decree whereby Mr Lyuben Bekharov Avramov is released of his duties as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Bolivia. Mr Purvan Aleksandrov Chernev is appointed Bulgaria's ambassador to Bolivia.

A State Council decree has been issued whereby Mr Vulkan Angelov Shopov is appointed extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

PREMIER TODOROV CHAIRS PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONFERENCE

AU162032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] A conference of the chairmen of the Okrug People's councils executive committees chaired by Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov was held today. Present were Grigor Stoichkov and Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Dragoev, chief of the administrative department of the BCP Central Committee, ministers, responsible officials of the State Planning Committee and others.

The fulfillment of the government's decisions on perfecting the activity of the municipal people's councils, the conurbation systems and [words indistinct] of the people's councils were discussed.

Comrade Stanko Todorov delivered a closing speech. He outlined the planning and organizational function of the people's councils at the present stage of development and emphasized that they were responsible for the solution of the socioeconomic, urbanization, folklore, public services and other basic problems of building and of operating the conurbation systems.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS DRAMA PERFORMANCE IN SOFIA

AU161929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Summary] Comrade Todor Zhivkov tonight attended a performance at the Ivan Vazov National Academic Theater in Sofia. A drama by Yordan Radichkov was staged.

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN NETHERLANDS--Sofia, May 16 (BTA)--A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Atanas Dimitrov, deputy-chairman of the National Assembly, paid a visit to Holland. "We regard this visit as one which created a favourable climate for further activation of Bulgaro-Dutch relations in the sphere of politics, economy and culture", said the head of the Bulgarian delegation on his return here late last night. [Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 16 May 79 AU]

TRIBUNA ATTACKS PCE OFFICIAL MANUEL AZCARATE

AU161035 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 19, 9 May 79 p 2 AU

[Vaclav Hora article: "Instrument of Anticommunism"]

[Text] Grossly slandering the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is the favorite theme of bourgeois propaganda and of the information media that serve it in its struggle against socialism. By spreading these slanders, and above all by distorting the USSR's policy, bourgeois propaganda has tried to impair the unity of the socialist community countries, trying to elicit anti-Soviet moods and an atmosphere of unrest and dissatisfaction in them to retard in all possible ways the process of building socialism. At the same time it wants to disorient the working people in the capitalist states and "prove" that socialism as it has been built in the USSR and other countries cannot serve them as an example.

Achieving these objectives--even with the aid of the grossest demagogery--is not easy. Despite the ferocious anticommunist attacks, the unity of the socialist community and its economic and military strength has been consolidating, and the successes that are being achieved by the USSR, the CSSR and the other socialist countries in all spheres of the building of socialism are sufficient evidence of this. Anyone can see how, in what an historically short span of time, the life of these countries' inhabitants has changed due to the firm social security socialism gives them.

For this reason the bourgeoisie and its propaganda apparatus keep on searching for ever new opportunities to give the slanders which they spread about the USSR, our republic and other socialist countries, the semblance of truth and credibility. Since they are sworn anti-communists, this semblance of their assertions' truth and credibility must be supplied by the views of some representatives of communist parties. For example, of late these are the views of Manuel Azcarate, member of the Spanish Communist Party leadership. In its March issue, the British monthly ENCOUNTER published an interview with him, which is at present being broadcast in installments by Radio Free Europe.

It is not surprising that his views are of great interest to bourgeois propaganda. Azcarate namely behaves as a man acquainted with the conditions and the developments in the USSR and in the CSSR. He praises the "Prague reform movement" (that is, the rightists' activities following January 1968) and describes it as an "authentic framework of socialism!" The fact that the developments in our country in 1968 were heading toward counterrevolution--a matter attested to by hundreds of facts and supported by many documents of our party--Azcarate declares to be a lie, because, allegedly, the CSSR at that time was "developing a process which fully corresponded to the socialist system and to the structure of the Communist Party." He repudiates the international assistance extended to us in August 1968 by the USSR and the other socialist countries to save socialism and depicts it as an invasion. In a gross manner he attacks the USSR and its domestic and foreign policy and denies socialist character to the society built by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership. At the same time he extolls political freedom in the capitalist countries which, allegedly, in the majority of them is greater than in the USSR and praises the NATO policy because it protects West European countries against Soviet intervention. Of course, according to him, the so-called Eurocommunism is the saviour of socialism not only in West but also in East Europe.

Why Radio Free Europe and other bourgeois media spread these and other views of of M. Azcarate has been clearly expressed by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in a commentary on his views: "to put it concisely, Azcarate's argumentation goes something like this: The Eurocommunist type of socialism advances until it takes over the power in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

The same mixture (Eurocommunism--the author) undermines and changes the so-called socialism in East Europe. The Warsaw Pact and the Soviet hegemony are undermined... the Soviet power crumbles, the Warsaw Pact falls apart..."

Yes, this is precisely what imperialism wants to achieve: Weakening and then liquidation of the alliance between the socialist countries and the USSR, smashing the unity of the socialist community and thus creating conditions for the transformation of socialism in East Europe. And into what should socialism be transformed in our country and in the other countries? This was convincingly shown by the CPCZ's rightwing in 1968: into some sort of democratic socialism that is nothing else but a pluralist political system of the bourgeois-democratic kind.

No matter what M. Azacarate's subjective intentions are, the views and ideas he has been publishing benefit only and solely international anticommunism and its struggle against progress, peace and socialism. They are very similar to those produced and spread by bourgeois propaganda aimed at discrediting the policy of the communist parties in the eyes of the working people in the socialist countries and at diverting the workers class in the capitalist states and its vanguard--the communist parties--from the revolutionary path of the struggle for its liberation.

ALOIS INDRA'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Gala Meeting in Gottwaldov

LD130516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke at a gala meeting of officials and deputies of the Gottwaldov District, which took place in Gottwaldov today. He paid tribute to the honest work of political, public and economic officials and all citizens of the district, who had received a first-rate honorable recognition in last year's state-wide competition of national committees. In his speech, he went on to recall the 10th anniversary of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which entailed a decisive step toward a radical turn in the struggle against the rightists and the enemies of socialism. Comrade Indra said that during the past 10 years the characteristic feature has been the purposeful improvement and expansion in depth of socialist democracy. People share in the shaping of the party's policy and are convincing themselves that they are the true masters in their own country.

UN Namibia Council Mission Meeting

LD160705 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The efforts of the UN Council on Namibia for a consistent solution of the Namibia issue were appreciated by Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at a meeting here today with a mission of the council led by its Deputy Chairman Fathih Bouayad-Agha.

Alois Indra expressed on behalf of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, government, Federal Assembly and National Front full support for the council's work. He voiced the wish that the Namibian people attain national, political and economic independence as soon as possible.

Fathih Bouayad-Agha thanked the Czechoslovak people for its sincere and self-less friendship and for the assistance given by Czechoslovakia to the Namibian people in the struggle against racism and the attacks by the South African puppet regime.

New Afghan Ambassador

LD162026 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Alois Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly received here today the new Afghan ambassador, Yasin Bonyadi.

PRACE REPORTS ON CSSR, DANISH PARTY TALKS IN COPENHAGEN

AU161303 Prague PRACE in Czech 15 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK Copenhagen dispatch: "Talks in Denmark"]

[Text] Copenhagen, CTK--The negotiations conducted between the delegations of the CPCZ and the Danish Communist Party, in Denmark's capital, ended yesterday [14 May]. The CPCZ delegation was led by J. Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee; other members of the delegation were F. Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the South Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, and V. Janku, CPCZ Central Committee deputy department head. After the conclusion of the negotiations the heads of the two delegations very positively appraised, in brief speeches, the fruitful cooperation between the two communist parties and their absolute identity of opinions in the most important questions of the current international politics and the communist and workers movement. They expressed the resolve further to develop and intensify the mutual relations between the two parties in the future.

ERBAN-LED CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MADRID SOCIALIST CONGRESS

LD162024 Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Czech National Council Chairman Evzen Erban, left here for Madrid today to attend the 28th congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO CUBA

LD170044 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana (CETEKA) correspondent)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, who headed an official delegation to the days of Czechoslovak culture held in Cuba on May 9-15, left here for home today after an eight-day visit. The deputy premier had a working meeting with member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat Antonio Perez and Minister of Education Asela de los Santos. The talks confirmed the interest of both sides in expanding Czechoslovak-Cuban relations in all spheres.

BILAK RECEIVES SOVIET COSMONAUT TERESHKOVA

LD170052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Valentina Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, the first woman cosmonaut in the world and chairman of the Union of Soviet Women.

In a cordial and friendly talk, Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed the successfully developing cooperation between the two fraternal countries is deepening friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. The meeting was attended by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women.

DEPUTY PREMIER SIMON RECEIVES ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU161300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 79 p 2 AU

[Unsigned report in the column "International Contacts": "Reception"]

[Text] CSSR Deputy Premier J. Simon received I. Diaconescu, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in Prague yesterday [14 May]. They discussed certain questions concerning intensification of economic cooperation between the two countries.

CPCZ'S POLEDNIK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S LEADER

LD162028 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, received here today Mrs Ha Thi Que, chairman of the Union of Vietnamese Women, who attended the congress of the Czechoslovak Women's Union in Prague earlier this week.

REPORTAGE ON UNION OF WOMEN'S CONGRESS

LD141055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The state-wide congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Women is being held today in the Congressional Palace of the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation in Prague. One thousand delegates from all regions of the republic representing this 1-million strong organization of women welcomed at the congress a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and the Central Committee of the National Front headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. Among the guests on the platform are more than 30 foreign delegations, including Valentina Tereshkova-Nikolayeva, the first woman cosmonaut in the world and vice chairman of the International Democratic Federation of Women and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; Freda Brown, chairman of the International Democratic Federation of Women; and a delegation of heroic women from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

After the approval of the rules of procedure and the agenda of the congress, the election of the working presidium, the mandate, drafting and election commissions, Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, delivered a report on the activity and further tasks of the union after the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Election of New Officers

LD151422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] The delegates at the congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Women today elected new bodies of the union, a 100-strong Central Committee and 25 candidate members, and a 13-member strong Central Auditing Commission with three candidate members.

At the meeting of the new Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, was elected its chairman, Gusta Fucikova, honorary chairman, Elena Litvajova, a member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, and Jarmila Malecka, deputy chairmen, and Milada Pospisilova and Olga Vackova, secretaries.

Also elected were a 17-strong Presidium and a six-member Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women.

The Central Auditing Commission elected as its chairman Stefania Strmenova.

Kabrhelova on Role of Women

LD141450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpt from report by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women at the Congress of the Union of Women in Prague on 14 May--recorded]

[Text] Since our last congress, the position of the Czechoslovak Union of Women within the political system of our society has been strengthened. Our participation in the overall activity of the National Front has increased and this has created good conditions for our work.

We appreciate the fact that purposeful work with women has been developing in all social organizations. During the past 10 years, the number of women officials has increased to an unprecedented degree and has come substantially closer to the proportion of women members. For instance, in the revolutionary trade union movement 43 percent of the officials are women; in the Socialist Union of Youth almost half of the officials are girls; and in the Union of Cooperative Farmers one-third of the officials are women. Furthermore, tens of thousands of women take part in the work of social organizations as activists. The activity of women's commissions is developing in many organizations. For instance, in the revolutionary trade union movement there are 7,500 of them. Thousands of women are active in cultural and artists unions.

National committees, which in their activity and everyday work confirm that the people of our country are the source of all state power, are sharing to a considerable degree in the deepening of socialist democracy and the results of our social work. In the last elections in 1976, 29 and 1/2 percent of the deputies elected to the national committees at all levels were women. In the Federal Assembly and in the Czech and Slovak National Council, 28 percent of the members are women. Another 250,000 women are active in the commissions of the national committees and in citizens' committees. More than 2,000 women hold the office of chairman, vice chairman or secretary in national committees.

Czechoslovak women know that there cannot be genuine democracy when society is based on inequality and exploitation, when real participation in power, public life and in the administration of the state is based to a large degree on ownership of the means of production and size of wealth.

Among the big gains of our socialist democracy is cooperation between the state bodies and institutions on the one hand and the social organizations of the National Front on the other. Their interests are not contradictory; they are guided by a common aim, which is the happiness and well-being of man. This is why it is completely logical that the government, individual ministries and other state institutions are interested in insuring that the rich experiences of social organizations from their work with the masses and their knowledge of their needs are reflected in the stands of social organizations toward all decisive measures initiated in the interests of the working people.

This policy is carried out in relation to the Czechoslovak women's movement. We express ourselves on all proposals concerning women, families and children and submit our own ideas that are in line--and this could not be otherwise, taking into account our responsible attitude toward society--with the resources created by our national economy. In this connection, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women expresses sincere thanks to the Government of the CSSR, the government's Population Commission, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and other departments for their good attitude toward our organization and for their fruitful and all-round, beneficial cooperation. [applause]

Genuine socialist patriotism is firmly linked with proletarian and socialist internationalism, with the deep, friendly relationship toward the Soviet Union, Soviet women, and other countries of the socialist community and their women. Progressive women the world over feel our steadfast solidarity in their struggle against imperialism, fascism, racism and apartheid, for national liberty, peace, democracy and social progress.

Indra Address

AU161350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 79 p 3 AU

[Excerpt from the speech by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, in the discussion on the first day of the All-State Congress of the Czechoslovak Women's Union on 14 May in Prague: "The Society Has a High Regard for the Women's Commendable and Conscientious Activities"]

[Excerpt] It is quite right that in your congress report you have not ignored such sensitive matters as services, trade, public transport and the work of the food industry--and perhaps one could add to this list the activity of national committees and other "official" institutions, with which citizens, including women, come into contact. Of course even these sectors can show certain successes, though we should not evaluate them only from this aspect, since figures illustrating the fulfillment of planned tasks need not necessarily mean that the citizens are satisfied in every case. It is surely no coincidence that services, trade and transportation are frequently reiterated and critically assessed topics. The appropriate bodies and their executives must not be thick-skinned and, as it were, "get used" to criticism; they should think more about it and show they are doing so by deeds that will bring about the speedier elimination of existing shortcomings. It is true that in these sectors, too, the work is done predominantly by women and mothers and that they, too, have their worries about working hours, picking up their children from kindergarten and shopping, and this must not be glossed over; but, even so, this circumstance in particular should be the reason to enhance efforts to improve the activity in these branches.

We are sincerely grateful to you for your very high assessment of the CPCZ's policy and Comrade Husak's personal merits in connection with the 10th anniversary of his election as first secretary of the Central Committee. The results we have achieved since the crisis-ridden period are much too obvious for objective people to denigrate them. I need not repeat what every person knows from his own experience and what has been proved time and again by convincing figures.

Your union expresses the longings of all women in this country when it takes its place among the most determined defenders of just peace for all mankind. It is lucky that here, too, you can proceed in full harmony with the policy of the CPCZ and our state, which consistently support the Soviet Union's persistent peace policy and, side by side with the other socialist allies, raise their voice everywhere in the interests of international detente, disarmament and all-round peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems.

But regardless of the working people's opinions, regardless of the voice of women and mothers, certain people living in the capitalist states are cold-bloodedly planning new local wars and an atomic conflagration which would envelop the whole world; they are stepping up the arms race, in which they invest large sums that could be used for far more useful things. Women cannot keep silent about this! They must raise their voice against all attempts to frustrate the process of detente, return the world to the cold war period and threaten it with a hot war. You must take a stand against the dubious "peace-creators" like Carter, Begin and As-Sadat, whose separate peace in the Near and Middle East, created with Carter's aid, is accompanied by the continuing occupation of Arab territories and by the building of new semi-military Israeli settlements in the areas being promised some kind of "autonomy." The ghostly stage-setting to this "peace treaty" is provided by the air and artillery bombing of Palestinian refugee camps, where it is mainly the women, children and old people who perish. Women must condemn the unbridled acts of the Beijing Maoists, their collusion with the most reactionary forces in the world, their ruthless aggression against Socialist Vietnam and their meddling in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and Laos. Progressive mankind demands that China negotiate with Vietnam as a sovereign state and that the negotiations be based on Vietnamese proposals, which would exclude new tensions and silence the Maoist threats about teaching "further lessons" to Vietnam. As has been repeatedly and aptly said, peace is not a gift; we must protect it and persistently fight to maintain and strengthen it, and therefore women's voices will resound with increasing strength among the ranks of the promoters of progress, democracy and peace: "Peace to the children of the whole world, a just and lasting peace to all mankind!"

The Czechoslovak women are proving, by their activities, work and active manifestations of solidarity, their deep internationalist awareness. Their hearts and minds are permeated by love; above all, love for the Soviet Union, our liberator and most loyal friend. They are bound to the courageous Soviet women by ties of admiration and gratitude for the selflessly presented experience in all spheres of life and by the awareness that they are serving the very same idea of socialism, freedom and peace. Our women are marching arm in arm with their women comrades from the allied socialist states and all progressively thinking women of the world. No, internationalism has not become obsolete, it is not an antiquated relic we could throw away. Against the internationalism of imperialism, against the internationalism of banks and industrial monopolies; against the internationalism of the most reactionary forces, we will set up, as the most effective combat instrument, the international solidarity of all progressive mankind: The international solidarity of the communist and workers parties.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 'ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT' EVALUATED

AU151355 Bratislava PRAVA in Slovak 11 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Experiment Moves Into Its Second Year"]

[Excerpts] One stage in the assessment of the first year's operation of the experiment [to improve product quality and management efficiency] ended a few days ago. The results are promising: The comprehensive experiment has proved its viability and shown several merits.

This pleases us, with one reservation: One cannot expect more from the experiement than it is capable of yielding at the moment. Why do we speak of this? Because there have been impatient questions and suggestions from some quarters that it should be accelerated in some way. Others again want the experiment to resolve all economic problems and answer questions which even the theoreticians have not been able to cope with to date.

In social spheres, however, the path forward is extraordinarily complex. Everything would be much simpler if we could test the experiment in laboratory conditions or on some mini-model. But that is out of the question! Therefore--to put it figuratively--the experiment must jump with both feet right into life. Of course, it must be well prepared and, for this, years are needed and for the experiment to demonstrate its merits and expose weak spots and unresolved questions. Moreover, each of its findings must be studied in the broadest possible context. This is one of the reasons why the authors of the experiment demand greater activity from economic science and need its help in solving the current fundamental problems.

The economic experiment has thrown light on several problems.... For a long time now one has spoken about the need to improve long-range planning. In this respect the experiment has brought a certain improvement, and, as a result, several economic production units have increased their tasks related to the performance and profitability of their production assets by themselves. But it is the personnel of [various] state departments that have not become used to long-range planning. More than once they have rectified the shortcomings of their work by interfering with the plan. As a result, the experiment in the Slovak Socialist Republic has also suffered.

One of the most criticized indexes is that of gross production, which has been directly responsible for the continuing high level of consumption of raw materials and energy. It would be incorrect to condemn this index completely because in some cases we cannot do without it.

All the representatives of the economic production units and enterprises participating in the experiment who spoke at a recent assessment session prepared by a government commission for questions of planned management supported the experiment, and many--one could feel it from their words--want to give the economic "searching" all its needs. How could we ever forget the beginnings: Some did not feel like participating in the experiment, one economic production unit even wanted to get out of it. The road, however, does not lead back, only forward. Such is the law of the life of a society that moves forward. The management of the economy must not lag behind its development.

RUDE PRAVO: SUGAR BEET SITUATION UNSATISFACTORY

AU111537 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 May 79 p 2 AU

[Jaroslav Michalek commentary in the column "We Comment": "5 Tons of Sugar Per Hectare"]

[Summary] The significant role played by sugar beet as a raw material in several processing and production branches is growing throughout the world.

"The fact that the absolutely unsatisfactory state of technical sugar beet cultivation had to be cited both at the 13th party Central Committee session and at the Ninth All-State Congress of Unified Cooperative Farms is, to say the least, not in keeping with this. In our country, where conditions exist for sugar beet becoming one of the most utilized crops with a multifaceted national-economic significance, the agricultural workers have for years been incapable of coping not only with the planned hectare yields, but also with a number of other problems connected with the cultivation of this crop."

Other countries with similar natural conditions are getting an average of 45 tons per hectare; why can we not get more than slightly less than 35 tons? Why is it that the sugar content we have been achieving--about 17 percent--is steadily decreasing, and last year it amounted to only 14-15 percent?

The analysis of results achieved in sugar beet production by certain agricultural enterprises and whole districts shows that the lack of success here is due to nonadherence to the basic agrotechnical and technological discipline, and not to bad quality seeds or weak strains.

According to the conclusions of the all-state February aktiv meeting of sugar beet cultivators, this year's goal is 5 tons of refined sugar per hectare of sugar beet. The possibilities for achieving this goal exist and, despite the bad weather, most cultivators have consistently begun to attain them. The basic prerequisite--sowing--has been for the most part successfully completed.

In the Olomouc and Prerov areas 12 comprehensive rationalization brigades have been set up to push through the principles of correct agrotechnology in the enterprises. The sugar refineries are organizing instruction courses for agronomists and machine operators, to teach them the proper assembling and maintenance of machines and how best to use them.

"This year sugar beet cultivation will be, for the most part, even more demanding than in previous years. The lack of monogerm seeds will place greater demands on thinning by hand."

It is hard to foresee the results for this year; the weather will also play a role, and a great deal will depend on the autumn harvesting work. "Such high losses as last year, when 3-5 tons of sugar beet were left in the fields, are definitely untenable."

Our agriculture should be capable of proving that sugar beet cultivation need not be one of the weakest links in agricultural production.

BRIEFS

EARTHQUAKE AID TO YUGOSLAVIA--Another consignment of CSSR Red Cross assistance to Yugoslav victims of the recent earthquake has been dispatched to the Yugoslav Red Cross. It contains dried milk worth Kcs 90,000. [Prague PRACE in Czech 7 May 79 p 3 AU]

NEW HIGHWAY SECTION OPENED--The 10-kilometer section of the Prague-Brno highway from Horice to Jirice, leading toward Humpolec, was opened to traffic on 6 May. [Prague PRACE in Czech 7 May 79 p 3 AU]

BULGARIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT--Bulgarian Minister of Power Supply N. Todoriev departed on 6 May from Prague after concluding his 5-day official visit to the CSSR, which included talks with the representatives of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power. Minister Todoriev also acquainted himself with the work of the central dispatcher organization of the "Peace" [Mir] joint power systems. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 May 79 p 7 AU]

GAS DELIVERIES FROM USSR--The 2,750 kilometer Soyuz gas pipeline from the Southern Urals in the USSR to the USSR-CSSR border was put into operation in January 1979. In the course of a few months the pipeline's planned capacity of 28 billion cubic meters annually will be achieved; 15.5 billion cubic meters of gas will go to the USSR's five partners in this project--the CSSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary and Poland--as compensation for their cooperation. Romania's cooperation consisted of financing extraction equipment and other materials. The gas deposit is 130 kilometers long, 20 kilometers wide and 1,300-1,800 meters deep and lies long the Ural River. The aggressive qualities of fluid hydrogen sulphide in the gas have been neutralized by special technologies and the gas now yields sulphur, helium, ethylene, acetylene and so forth as by-products. The pipeline has increased Soviet gas extraction to 372 billion cubic meters in 1978 and in 1979 it is to amount to 404 billion. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 May 79 p 4 AU]

POLAND'S GIEREK ARRIVES IN BERLIN 17 MAY

LD170922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0824 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, arrived in Berlin today at the inviation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Edward Gierek is accompanied by Edward Babiuch and Jan Szydlak, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The Polish guests were cordially welcomed on their arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; as well as by Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and other officials. Also present was Jerzy Gawrysiak, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to the GDR.

JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED ON PEREIRA VISIT

AU170845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 79 p 2 AU

["Joint Declaration of the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde"]

[Text] The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde,

Relying on the close relations of friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity that have developed between them;

Convinced that the strengthening and deepening of friendly relations between the two states comply with the fundamental interests of their peoples and serve the strengthening of peace and international security;

Being agreed that the unity of action between the socialist states, the nationally liberated states as well as all democratic and progressive forces is of paramount importance for the successful struggle of the peoples for peace and social progress, freedom and independence, against imperialism and reaction;

Affirming their determination to make an active contribution to consolidating and deepening international detente, to ending the arms race and to concrete disarmament measures;

Guided by the aims and principles of the UN Charter;

Have agreed to declare the following:

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde note with satisfaction that their views on the basic questions of international development are identical or close.

Both sides underscore that important changes in favor of the forces of peace, progress and national liberation have taken place in the world. They paid tribute to the Great October Socialist Revolution as the beginning of a victorious historical process which also permitted the liberation of the oppressed peoples.

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde emphasize the positive results that have been achieved in the process of international detente. They are of the opinion that the principles contained in the Helsinki Conference Final Act are of fundamental importance for international security.

They affirm that concrete steps for general and total disarmament not only reduce the danger of armed conflicts but that they would at the same time set free substantial funds for the economic, social and cultural development of the peoples, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Both sides advocate the convening of a world disarmament conference in which all states should participate. They express their concern over the arms race, attach special importance to nuclear disarmament and call for a ban on all types of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

They are convinced that it is necessary to extend detente to all regions in the world in order to make it really stable.

Both sides note with satisfaction that the peoples and governments of the African countries have contributed to the substantial changes in the international situation by their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid as well as through joint actions in the framework of the OAU.

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde express their concern over the conflicts between African states which weaken the continent in its struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. They advocate the peaceful settlement of these conflicts in accordance with the UN Charter and the OAU resolutions.

Both sides again reaffirm their all-round support for the struggle of the Patriotic Front for true independence and for implementing the legitimate rights of the people of Zimbabwe. They resolutely condemn the attempt at an internal solution and the elections held in April. They again underscore their active solidarity with the Patriotic Front, the legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

They express their determined support for the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) in its just struggle to win the independence of the people of Namibia, and condemn all machinations of South Africa that are aimed at sabotaging this people's independence.

Both sides condemn the policy of racism and apartheid through which the South African Government is brutally violating the fundamental human rights. They again declare their full support for the struggle of the African National Congress (ANC) against the South African racist regime.

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde emphatically condemn the provocative and aggressive acts of the racist minority regimes against the "frontline states" of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. They regard these acts as a serious threat both to peace in Africa and to international security. Both sides support all endeavors to strengthen the unity of action of the progressive peoples of Africa and of the "frontline states" as an important prerequisite for the successful liberation struggle in southern Africa.

In agreement with the corresponding UN resolutions the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde advocate the implementation of the right of self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara.

Both sides declare their support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and its rightful representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). They advocate a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict. They express their conviction that this solution must be based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to establish an independent state of their own.

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde emphasized that the unity and cohesion of the African peoples and their consistent and vigilant struggle constitute an effective weapon against the destabilization attempts and the aggression of neocolonialism. They highly value the OAU's activity and appreciate its contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the continent against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde are of the opinion that the nonalined states' movement is making an important contribution to the struggle for peace, security and international cooperation. They condemn all attempts to weaken the movement and to divert it from its principles and main goals. Both sides attach great importance to the sixth summit conference of the nonalined states in Havana and express their conviction that it will make an effective contribution towards solving the important international problems.

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde emphasize the special significance of the struggle to create a new international economic order for the progress of all mankind. This more just, democratic order is to permit an exchange that is advantageous for all concerned, and to provide for the expansion of the developing countries' technical and technological capacities.

The GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde will continue to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle for social progress.

The GDR and the Cape Verde Republic solemnly declare that they will support the implementation of the principles and aims of the UN Charter and continue their efforts to strengthen the world organization, especially regarding its role in the struggle for peace and international security, against colonialism and racism.

Both sides made an assessment of the development of their bilateral relations and noted that the further intensification of the cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde serves the interests of both peoples.

The relations between the SED and the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] make a firm foundation and are the driving force for the development of cooperation between the two states and peoples.

Both sides reaffirm their intention to expand and deepen their cooperation in the interest of peace and international security and to the benefit of the peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde has been signed. At the same time an agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde governments has been signed, and it has been agreed to form a joint GDR-Republic of Cape Verde commission.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Aristides Pereira, PAIGC secretary general and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, assess the visit of the party-state delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde to the GDR as a high point in the relations between the two parties, states and peoples which will contribute to the further strengthening of their friendship and cooperation.

On his own behalf and on that of those accompanying him, Comrade Aristides Pereira thanked Comrade Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee, the people and government of the GDR for the cordial and fraternal reception and hospitality extended to him during his stay in the GDR. He invited Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to pay an official visit to the Republic of Cape Verde. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Berlin, 11 May 1979

[Signed]
for the GDR
Erich Honecker

for the Republic of Cape Verde
Aristides Pereira

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Sindermann

LD162352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy State Council Chairman Horst Sindermann received on Wednesday Icelandic Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal for a friendly meeting.

The Icelandic foreign minister, who is on an official visit to the GDR, conveyed cordial greetings from Icelandic President Kristjan Eldjarn to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

Foreign Minister Grondal spoke about his country's domestic and economic development and elucidated Iceland's stance on topical questions of foreign policy. Minister Grondal paid tribute to the good state of bilateral relations between Iceland and the GDR, which are consistently developing to mutual advantage.

Horst Sindermann briefed the guest on the dynamic and stable development of the GDR and its successes in the shaping of the developed socialist society. In this he stressed the great achievements by the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, primarily toward strengthening the economy.

When dealing with international politics, he explained the GDR's and its allies' firm preparedness to undertake the most radical measures in the sphere of disarmament--the most burning problem of the present--toward the maintenance and strengthening of peace. The deepening of detente calls for its extension to the military sphere.

Both sides emphasized the mutual view that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders and to detente.

Both sides noted with satisfaction their identical or similar views on fundamental questions of the safeguarding of peace, disarmament and the continuation of detente.

In this connection Horst Sindermann and Benedikt Grondal paid tribute to the Helsinki Final Act. Its implementation as a whole develops and promotes full cooperation among all European countries--including the GDR and Iceland--in the interests of strengthening European security.

The meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, was also attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Fischer, Grondal Dinner Speeches

LD162354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Icelandic Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal. Among those present was SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hermann Axen.

During the dinner both foreign ministers proposed toasts in which they expressed the wish to develop further relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iceland.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that the frank dialog "will promote and strengthen our contacts and relations to the advantage of both states and also in the interests of peace and security in Europe." Thus the signing of the envisaged agreement on the development of cultural and scientific relations serves the spiritual and cultural life of both peoples.

"The GDR's foreign policy is dedicated to the deeply humanistic essence of the socialist social order," Oskar Fischer stressed. Proceeding from the fact that peace and security are indivisible, he described the ending of the arms race and specific disarmament measures as the key questions of the present. "The GDR supports all realistic disarmament proposals if in all stages the principle of equality and equal security is maintained."

Oskar Fischer emphasized further that it is the declared aim of the GDR to implement the Helsinki Final Act in relations with states with differing social orders in all its aspects. In this it is pursuing "in all spheres a policy oriented toward trust and cooperation open to the world. But it decisively rejects any attempt at interfering in its internal affairs."

In order to make progress in the sphere of military detente one must keep an eye on those forces which, by escalating the arms race provoke serious threats for the peaceful coexistence of peoples. "We are encouraged by the agreement between the USSR and the United States on SALT-II. At the same time one hopes that those U.S. politicians, who today still balk at this document, will agree to ratification. The road to disarmament as well as to SALT-III must be cleared."

The GDR and the Republic of Iceland have recognized, Benedikt Grondal stressed, "that if peace is to rule in the world then the states must learn to live together regardless of differing political systems." They have recognized each other, trade with each other and are expanding their contacts.

Benedikt Grondal expressed his satisfaction with the period of peace on the European Continent which has already lasted 30 years. The politician underlined that this peace must be preserved. He welcomed the progress achieved by the SALT-II agreement and expressed the hope that now the road will be open to a SALT-III agreement, an agreement on the banning of nuclear arms tests and other agreements which will truly advance disarmament and which will check the continuing dangerous arms race.

"I am convinced that it is the hope of us all that greater progress will be achieved soon in the mutual reduction of troops and arms here in Europe," the Icelandic foreign minister stressed. He described the development of detente as one of the most important events of the postwar years. It is important to deepen it further in the coming years. "In order for this to succeed, all of us who are signatories of the Helsinki agreement must do justice to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

Minister Gorndal expressed his pleasure that during his visit he will be able to see something of the GDR's beauty, its cultural heritage and new industrial districts. "But most of all we look forward to meeting the people, who are the most important factor in the friendship between states, and to an open and frank exchange of views, which is most important in the friendship between peoples."

In conclusion Benedikt Grondal invited the GDR foreign minister to pay a return visit to Iceland.

HONECKER RECEIVES CUBAN, MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIALS

Cuban Interior Minister

LD170210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on Wednesday received Div Gen Sergio del Valle Jiminez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Cuban interior minister. The guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Coucil of Ministers, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The friendly talk was also attended by Col Gen Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister for state security, and Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of the interior.

Mozambique Interior Minister

LD142357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, the general secertary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Standing Political Committee and interior minister of Mozambique, for a friendly conversation. The interview, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, centered on the deepening of bilateral cooperation. Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, the GDR interior minister, took part in the conversation.

STOPH MEETS WITH INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIAL

LD160718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Tuesday GDR Premier Willi Stoph received Francis Blanchard, the director general of the International Labor Office, In a friendly conversation both men paid tribute to the contribution made by the International Labor Organization (ILO) to the development of international cooperation with a view to improving working and living conditions. They also discussed ways in which the ILO can work for detente, arms limitation and disarmament. They concurred that the third European regional conference, due in October, can make an important contribution to the cooperation of European states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Willi Stoph briefed his visitor on the GDR's economic and social policy. He said that the GDR supports all ILO activities which serve social progress and is making its experience available to the organization.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES USSR DOSAAF DELEGATION

AU151725 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [11 May] General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, received the delegation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Army, Air Forces and Navy, DOSAAF, led by Triple Hero of the Soviet Union Aviation Marshal Aleksandr Pokryshkin, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee.

During the cordial talk at the Defense Ministry, Army General Hoffmann briefed the guest regarding the multifarious initiatives of the National People's Army [NVA] members in fulfilling the military class assignment given them by the Ninth SED Congress, side by side with their fellow combatants of the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. In the great people's movement in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding, the young generation is accomplishing outstanding achievements for the universal strengthening of socialism and its reliable military protection. This is reflected in among other things the outstanding results of the "signal GDR 30" military-political and sports mass drive. In this context Heinz Hoffmann paid tribute to the close cooperation and the regular exchange of experience between the USSR's and the GDR's paramilitary organizations, which always give the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] valuable stimuli.

In recognition of his extraordinary merits in strengthening German-Soviet comradeship in class and arms, the defense ministers awarded to Aviation Marshal Pokrysykin the gold medal of comradeship in arms.

The DOSAAF Central Committee chairman gave thanks for the distinction and for the hospitality that was extended to the delegation everywhere in the GDR. He expressed the conviction that the visit would help further deepen the friendship between the two fraternal peoples, their armed forces and their paramilitary organizations.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Defense Ministers Heinz Kessler and Lt General Fritz Streletz; Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST, and the representative of the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries in the NVA, Army Gen Ivan Shavrov.

SCHUERER MEETS SAO TOME, PRINCIPE MINISTER IN BERLIN

AU161635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--On 14 May Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received Henrique Pinto da Costa, minister of planning, labor and social security of Sao Tome and Principe, for a friendly talk on developing the cooperation between the two countries. Schuerer briefed his guest on the achievements of the GDR working people in the past 30 years and stressed that this successful path under the SED's leadership is inseparably linked with the development of the socialist planned economy.

Minister da Costa said that he was greatly imperssed with the substantial progress achieved in the GDR in all walks of social life, and that the aid and experience of the GDR have been of great value for his country in building a new society since its liberation from the colonial yoke. In this context he expressed particular appreciation for the GDR's support in introducing economic planning in Sao Tome and Principe. Both sides agreed to continue their positive cooperation in this field.

DOHLUS RECEIVES LEBANESE CP DELEGATION 15 MAY

LD160722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee led by Georges Hawi, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee. Other members are Politburo members of the Central Committee Nadim Samad and Georges Batal.

The cordial exchange of views centered on accounts of the results and experience in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the third congress of the Lebanese Communist Party. Horst Dohlus briefed his guests on the manifold initiatives undertaken by the GDR working people on the GDR's 30th anniversary and on current questions of SED party work. Georges Hawi gave an account of the Lebanese Communist Party's consistent struggle to strengthen the unity of Lebanon's progressive and patriotic forces. During the meeting the great importance of the solidarity and fraternal relations between the two parties on the basis of proletarian internationalism was affirmed.

SED SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA

LD121432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0419 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to SWAPO President Sam Nujoma on his 50th birthday. The message, which is signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

"Rest assured that the GDR will continue, alongside the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to give support and solidarity to the just struggle of SWAPO for the independence of Namibia, against all neocolonialist plans of the South African racists, internal reaction and imperialism."

HORIZONT CARRIES TISCH SPEECH AT WFTU CONGRESS

AU151605 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 20/1979 p 3 AU

[Excerpts from a speech delivered on 11 April 1979 at the WFTU General Council meeting in Sofia by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the FDGB Federal Directory, member of the SFTU Bureau and General Council]

[Text] The decisions of the Ninth WFTU Congress with their class-minded orientation have been confirmed by practical life in the year since their adoption. We are required to continuously define our decision more clearly and to adapt them to present realities in conformity with the political situation and the processes in the international trade union movement.

Now, as before, the main development in the international arena is detente, the quest for peaceful coexistence. At the same time, however, we cannot but state that the political situation has become more serious and complicated. The class contests between the forces of progress and reaction have sharpened in the political, economic, military and ideological fields. The array of those forces pressing for a return to the cold war and preparing a hot war is evolving a tendency that runs counter to cooperation and detente. This becomes especially evident in efforts to step up the arms race beyond all bounds, to maintain existing international crises and to create new ones.

We have to check all those forces that glorify war and fascism.

We think that within the European trade union movement it would be beneficial to hearken back more strongly to the antifascist and anti-imperialist traditions of the thirties and forties and to cultivate and continue them.

This also holds true for the WFTU, which at its constituent congress promised to "continue the fight for the eradication... of all manifestations of fascism in whatever form and under whatever name."

The WFTU has remained true to this demanding tradition at all times. Thus, at this General Council meeting, too, it should raise its voice to proclaim that neither in the FRG nor elsewhere can Nazi crimes and war crimes be permitted to fall under the statute of limitations.

In view of the situation existing today the trade unions' responsibility in the struggle for peace and detente, as stressed by the Ninth WFTU Congress, is greater than ever before. This requires us to do everything to implement in a consistent and flexible way our line of pursuing a constructive policy of cooperation and unity of action.

More and more workers and trade unionists understand that the concepts contained in the Moscow Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states constitute the peace program of our times and they increasingly are adopting the demands contained therein.

The context today emerges more clearly than ever: The improvement of the people's living and working conditions and the implementation of the right to work for all people and social security to a large extent depends on how we succeed in utilizing for their sake those resources that are being squandered for the development and production of means of mass destruction.

The question of the linkage between detente, peace and disarmament on the one hand and the improvement of working and living conditions on the other is justly given priority in the "work orientations" before us. In any case, the situation requires us to concentrate on the decisive problems, so as not to fritter away our forces.

Today we may state that the trade unions of most different shades understand--and this they have expressed in many international documents--that the struggle for disarmament is the decisive key for the solution of the most urgent problems. This is why the time has come to systematically prepare a world conference of trade unions on some social and economic aspects of disarament and to make sure that it takes place with the broadest possible international participation. This conference would also be an important step toward a world disarmament conference of all states. Despite the fact that this tendency toward peace, detente and cooperation has increased within the international trade union movement, there are also forces at work which, out of anachronistic anticommunist prejudices, oppose uniform action of the workers class and its trade unions.

There are attempts to question the achievements in bilateral and multilateral cooperation and to breathe new life into the cold war within the world trade union movement.

Some of these forces do not recoil from systematically slandering the trade unions of the socialist countries and meddling in their internal affairs.

Irving Brown, who is known to most of us from the times of the cold war as an inveterate foe of trade union unity, stated in an interview that what must be done in the future is to forge a "solidarity" between the Western trade unions and the allegedly persecuted workers and trade unions of the socialist countries whose human rights are purportedly threatened.

Of all people, Irving Brown, a fanatical opponent of any understanding and cooperation between trade unions, wants to teach the European trade unions solidarity!

This man is from a country where human rights are daily trodden under foot, where instead of the right to work and social security there are millions of unemployed, racial discrimination and inhuman conditions for millions of its citizens.

He is from a country which has ratified the least number of ILO conventions, which attempts to blackmail the ILO both politically and financially in order to make it adhere to the anticommunist course of the United States. Of all people, Irving Brown, who glorifies the inherently inhuman capitalist system, wants to teach us what trade union rights and liberties are!

This year we in the GDR look back on 30 years of existence of our socialist worker and peasant state. These are three decades of stable development in all fields of social life. The GDR's trade unions have had a decisive share in this.

This state has proved its historic right to exist by the mere fact that in all fields of social life fundamental human rights such as the right to work, the right to social security and the right to workers' participation in industry are not only guaranteed by the constitution but have also been implemented in practice. It is beyond doubt that in the countries of socialism freedom and human dignity are a reality.

The WFTU and its allied national centers should continue to advocate cooperation and joint action with trade unions of different national backgrounds. Thus we must do everything possible for a successful implementation of the third European trade union conference in the fall of this year in Geneva.

We are in favor of a continuation of these consultations because they express the spirit of affinity and cooperation among trade unions and help to develop it further. We think it necessary to extend the catalog of problems dealt with at these conferences to include fundamental questions of the representation of trade union interests.

In the same way as we take important initiatives for work in Europe, we also welcome extensive activity on other continents. We think that this regional work--as reflected in the "work orientations"--calls for a new leadership quality on the part of the WFTU organs. This is necessary in order to be able to effectively utilize the WFTU strategy under varying concrete conditions. We have come to Sofia together with our Vietnamese class brothers. Their visit with us, which lasted for several days, was an impressive demonstration of friendship, fraternity and cordiality.

At yesterday's special meeting of the General Council we convincingly expressed our deep friendship and fraternal affinity with our Vietnamese class brothers. The people of Vietnam have forced the Chinese aggressors to withdraw--thanks to their heroic struggle, to the worldwide protests and the international solidarity of the peace forces, and last but not least to the true trade unions affiliated with the WFTU. We wish to congratulate our Vietnamese colleagues on this and hope that all controversial questions can now be solved through negotiations.

The slogan for all of us in the future should be "Solidarity With Vietnam--Now More Than Ever"!

If I have understood correctly the concept of "global solidarity" contained in the document, it means comprehensive internationalist solidarity of workers and trade unionists in which we see action in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and a solidarity in the struggle against inhumanity, oppression and exploitation, fascism and war, for national independence and the right of self-determination of the peoples of Africa, Latin America and elsewhere in the world.

For this reason we oppose the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, which prevents a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict and does not take into account the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine.

We support the WFTU proposal to organize the third international conference for solidarity with the working people and the people of Palestine.

Because we feel a link of solidarity with the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, we welcome the planned holding of a Third World trade unions conference against apartheid. We are of the opinion that such actions are extremely suitable for promoting the idea of unity in the international trade union movement.

SOELLE SUPPORTS DEMAND FOR ECONOMIC EQUALITY AT UNCTAD MEETING

LD141442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila--The head of the GDR Government delegation to the fifth UNCTAD meeting in Manila, Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, stressed before the plenum today that the arms race not only presents a grave threat to peace and the peoples' lives but also retards economic development and world trade. He said that an important and pressing task of the fifth UNCTAD meeting is "to begin the further shaping of international economic relations on a more just and democratic basis through concrete measures."

Soelle continued: "World economic relations contradict present-day realities. They are still largely determined by colonial structures, discrimination, inequality, and unilateral advantage and exploitation by international concerns and imperialist powers." He said that "the struggle of the GDR for the democratization of international economic relations is most closely linked with the struggle by the developing countries to overcome their economic backwardness and underdevelopment."

Soelle said that the position of the developing countries is still "characterized by inequality and discrimination in the system of the international capitalist division of labor" and that their unrestricted national sovereignty over the natural and other resources of their countries is not guaranteed.

Protectionism and discrimination on the part of the main capitalist countries and their trade monopolies are intensifying. "Grave problems that place a burden on international economic relations such as inflation, unemployment, growth difficulties, trade imbalances and unsettled currency markets still exist in the capitalist world economy. All this" the GDR foreign trade minister stressed, "substantiates the just demand of the developing countries for the removal of these conditions through structural changes in the world economy and world trade."

Horst Soelle then turned to developments in the CEMA region and described the new relations that have developed among the CEMA member states, which are based on full equality of rights and mutual advantage, as a living example of alternatives to the problems which many developing countries are striving to overcome. He said that the GDR shared the view that "UNCTAD is at present the most universal organ within the UN framework in the area of trade and development. A vital task here is the all-round promotion of trade relations between states with different social systems."

Horst Soeelle said that new forms going beyond traditional trade could develop in the GDR's economic relations with the capitalist industrial countries. "The GDR is doing everything possible," he added, "to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act." In conclusion, the GDR foreign trade minister called for the removal of protectionist measures and the various trade restrictions by the capitalist industrial states. "The wave of protectionism that has emanated from leading capitalist countries in the past few years creates special dangers for world trade as a whole," he said.

MITTAG DISCUSSES THEORY, GOALS OF ECONOMIC POLICY

AU161638 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 79 p 2 AU

[Guenter Mittag address to army conference held on 14 May at the Ministry of Defense in Berlin]

[Text] A consultation among leading cadres of the National People's Army, the border troops and the civil defense of the GDR began on Monday in the Ministry of Defense. It was opened by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke on questions of further implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, especially on the enhancement of the GDR's economic performance capacity in the interest of a policy directed toward the well-being of the people.

In his speech he proceeded from the fundamental targets enumerated by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general, in his important concluding statement at the 10th SED Central Committee session. The evaluation of the 10th plenum, Guenter Mittag said, leads us even more to become conscious of the historic magnitude of the achievements in the GDR and of the overall extent of the success of our revolutionary course. At the same time this leads to the conclusion that everything that has and will be achieved was and is only possible on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist position as a matter of principle and a right policy evolved on this basis as well as on the basis of the disciplined, well-organized and creative action of hundreds of thousands of communists in close affiliation with all working people and citizens of our country.

Guenter Mittag went on to say: "While successfully implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress we will make the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding a display of the achievements of socialism on German soil. For this purpose our party will deploy new forces in all fields, in the national economy just as much as in the education and upbringing of the young people, in the development of a rich intellectual-cultural life just as much as in the military securing of our achievements. The communists in our National People's Army contribute an excellent share to this.

"We will undertake new and stronger efforts in all fields and, last but not least, in the strengthening of the GDR's economic performance capacity, on which progress in all spheres of social life chiefly depends.

"But what we achieve in doing so and how effective it will be from the political point of view--this chiefly depends on the political-ideological position and the dedication of each of us."

The adopted measures aimed at making performance and planning more perfect serve this purpose. The thorough understanding and constant implementation of these measures are essential for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress by insuring higher quality and effectiveness of work.

According to the decisions of the 10th session of the SED Central Committee, the task now calls for attaining new dimensions in the development of the economic performance capacity of the GDR through a comprehensive and effective economic management and for the proper use of the product created and the mobilization of all forces. In this, the strengthening of the material-technical basis of the national economy has become a task of utmost priority. In this context the speaker tackled fundamental questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in close interaction with the economic utilization of its results, the new measures and the new requirements that have evolved. Comrade Mittag stressed that all these questions aimed at further strengthening socialism in the GDR are being tackled and solved in unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union in the spirit of the treaty of 7 October 1975.

In conclusion the speaker said: "For this reason, the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress also include the task of making socialist production conditions more perfect and, above all, of strengthening in this way the revolutionary power of the workers and peasants, further increasing the leading role of our party, the SED.

"We combine each step of social development with ideological education and the moral development of the people of our republic. Our entire intellectual-cultural life is and will increasingly be imbued with the lofty ideas of Marxism-Leninism." Further talks were given by members of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers as well as by eminent GDR scientists.

EBERT CHAIRS ELECTORAL COMMISSION MEETING 14 MAY

LD142340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The GDR Electoral Commission held its third meeting in Berlin on Monday under the chairmanship of Friedrich Ebert, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The working meeting discussed the state of the election campaign to date and the preparations for election day on 20 May, at which the Kreis assemblies, city assemblies, town district assemblies and parish assemblies will be elected.

Friedrich Ebert praised the high degree of social activity that had developed everywhere in the GDR in preparation for the election. Numerous events, particularly trustful talks between voters and candidates on local matters and also on problems of GDR domestic and foreign policy, characterize social life in town and country. All sections of the population are taking part in this, irrespective of their philosophy of life and religion.

Ebert underlined the high sense of responsibility and commitment of the more than 22,000 electoral boards with more than 130,000 members, of the many electoral assistants and of the members and assistants of the electoral commission.

ADN REPORTS CAMPAIGN APPEARANCES OF MAJOR OFFICIALS

LD150708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Leaders of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front as well as candidates and deputies met citizens of all classes and walks of life on Monday as part of the campaign for the elections on 20 May 1979. Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, visited Erfurt; Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Magdeburg; Werner Joarwinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited Suhl; and Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman and vice chairman of the Council of State, visited Wittenberg, Halle Bezirk.

During a visit to Funkwerk Erfurt, Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, praised the ingenuity and diligence of the working people which is reflected in the efficiency of the whole economy. Microelectronics has become a key technology since its use throughout the economy facilitates the release of manpower and the saving of energy and materials on an unprecedented scale, he said, referring to the enterprise's production profile.

Alfred Neumann, SED Politburo member and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed young voters at the Karl Liebknecht heavy engineering works in Magdeburg. No deputy, and certainly no young deputy, can fulfill his mandate without possessing concrete knowledge of political developments in the world and in his home region, he said. Deputies must always justify the voters' confidence. Other essentials for success as a parliamentary deputy include dedication to plan fulfillment and a proper respect for the concerns of citizens. "It is the strength of socialist democracy that we practice it instead of only talking about it."

Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, discussed quality considerations with working people of Suhl's services enterprise. He also visited the Schmalkalden tools combine where he answered questions by young workers on the GDR's domestic and foreign policy at an election forum.

Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman and vice chairman of the Council of State, told electors in Wittenberg: "The consistent policy of alliance of the party of the working class has proved itself again in the election campaign. The comradely cooperation of friendly parties and mass organizations in the democratic bloc and the National Front is growing in depth. That is a sign of our people's political-moral unity, which is emerging so clearly and convincingly just now."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS MEETING OF CDU PRESIDIUM

AU071700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN - ND dispatch from Nebra: "Presidium Session of the CDU Main Executive: Activities for the 30th Anniversary"]

[Text] The 10th session of the SED Central Committee has imparted new incentives to the social activities of the CDU for the all-round strengthening of the GDR. This is what CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting underscored at a session of the presidium of the main executive of his party in Burgscheidungen. In his speech he reaffirmed the determination of the Christian Democrats to enrich the people's movement with new creative initiatives on the 30th anniversary of the GDR and in preparation for the election on 20 May.

Dr Hans Zillig, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Main Executive, stressed that work as a conscious service for the benefit of man presently implies to even more consistently measure one's own work performance against the yardstick of plans and counterplans and to employ one's own knowledge and skill for a growing production effectiveness everywhere and anytime.

TISCH CHAIRS FDGB EXECUTIVE SESSION 14-15 MAY

Opening of Session

LD150220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The millions of FDGB members wish to prepare for the GDR local elections on 20 May and the GDR's 30th anniversary on 7 October by fulfilling their plans. This was stated at the sixth meeting of the FDGB Executive which opened in Berlin on Monday. It is being chaired by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and FDGB chairman. The report of the Presidium was given by Margarete Mueller, Presidium member and secretary of the FDGB Executive.

Over 25,000 candidates nominated by the FDGB have been presented at trade union meetings. This is evidence of the democratic nature of the local elections in the GDR, she said. "Our superior socialist democracy is also shown by the fact that candidates were given their mandates after they had been thoroughly scrutinized by members of their work teams." The debate turned into an exchange of experience about fresh trade union initiatives to strengthen the GDR economically.

Tisch Comments on Session Closing

LD160646 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch today stressed the inseparable connection between the strengthening of socialism and the consolidation of peace. At the end of a 2-day meeting of the FDGB Executive in Berlin, he said the trade unions saw the consolidation of the GDR's economic capability as a major political mission. The development of the latest modern technologies on a global scale show that this is an element of hard class struggle. For that reason trade union activity should be stepped up in the ideological field. It must always promote an aware approach to work and public property. Harry Tisch referred to the harmony of economic and social advance in the GDR. This practice has prompted new mass initiatives in the competition movement. They aimed at steady fulfillment of plans, optimum utilization of equipment, economic handling of materials and top quality.

In another passage he described the forthcoming local elections as a distinctive feature of socialist democracy. They are a direct expression of the popular will to exercise power through the agency of elected representatives.

DER SPIEGEL CARRIES STORY ON GDR CITIZEN COMPLAINT TO HONECKER

DW141135 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 14 May 79 p 31 DW

[Text] GDR citizen Reinter Hoefer, graduate engineer in regulating technology, on 12 December 1978 in a letter to State Council Chairman Erich Honecker criticized the conditions in the eastern republic and exposed sources of shortcomings. The 38-year-old scientific assistant at the Weimar College of Architecture and Construction had to send two reminders before the Petition Office of the State Council responded in writing on 13 March. Hoefer's letter, the reply said finally, has been acknowledged as an "utterance of opinion." During his next visit to East Berlin the sender may call on the State Council chairman during the latter's calling hour. When Hoefer called there a week later he was received by two aides. Both of them energetically denied that his criticism had any "realistic relevance." Their verdict, according to Hoefer, was that he is using the "argumentation of a class enemy." He is a person who stands outside "our society".

In mid-April, Hoefer was summoned by the rector of Weimar College. The chief cadre and the director of his department were present during a 2-hour conference in which the college officials denied Hoefer the right to form a judgement about the problems in GDR society. The rector continued to say that by his views Hoefer is not "living up to the socialist education process at an institution of higher learning." The rector with immediate effect banned Hoefer from lecturing, and just a few days later the latter received notice of termination for cause. Hoefer's wife, Barbara, who learned about the letter to Honecker only after her husband had been fired, has had professional difficulties ever since.

The graduate engineer, now without a job, meanwhile has made his critical analysis of the GDR situation more profound in a memorandum.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS SMUGGLING CASES INVOLVING FRG CITIZENS

Two Sentenced to Prison

AU151522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 79 p 2 LD

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Berlin-Mitte city district's court has sentenced FRG citizen Reinhard Schimke and Wolfgang Geissler, an inhabitant of Berlin (West) for misuse of the transit agreement and grave violations against GDR customs regulations. The court ordered the deportation of the defendants and the confiscation of the vehicles used by them for the crime--a "Simca 1100" bearing registration number B-DP 797, and a "VW station wagon" bearing registration number HB-J 645. The defendants were induced to commit their offenses by other persons in the FRG and in Berlin (West).

One Arrested at Transit Point

AU151520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the evening of 8 May 1979 FRG citizen Gerhard Ihlenburg was caught redhanded and arrested at the Marienborn GDR border crossing point perpetrating grave customs offenses involving misuse of the transit agreement. He attempted to smuggle large quantities of precious metals out of the GDR. Investigative proceedings were launched and a warrant of arrest issued. The "Mercedes" car, official registration number K-XY 570, used for the crime was impounded.

DELEGATES ADDRESS MANILA UNCTAD CONFERENCE

LD170900 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16, 1979 (MTI)--MTI reports from Manila:

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Tork, head of the Hungarian delegation, Tuesday addressed the 5th session of UNCTAD.

He said in his contribution that Hungary seeks mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the developing countries--apart from providing political support for their just claims--and is helping them in proportion to its potentials.

"We find it unacceptable," he said, "to compare the assistance we are giving to these countries with the so-called rescue programs of the advanced capitalist states who turn back only part of the vast amounts they have pumped out from them. The difference in quality is that the help offered by the socialist countries is in harmony with their actual potentials."

"We are deeply convinced that there can be no development in international economic relations without international peace and security, without political and military detente. Preservation of peace is a basic precondition of the developing countries' progress. A far more efficient assistance for them would become possible through intensified relaxation of military tensions and disarmament."

"The rise in raw material prices, the protectionist measures adopted by the advanced capitalist states and discrimination have produced an unfavourable impact also on the situation in our country," Istvan Torok continued, "for our interest is to keep the markets open. We do not think the isolation policy is apt to solve the problems facing now the world economy. Protectionism is a 'remedy' which is worse than the disease itself. The politically motivated commercial-economic discrimination based on the difference in social systems is another alarming phenomenon. There are a few West European countries which--despite their contractual obligations--have not stopped applying considerable discriminative restrictions to our exports," Istvan Torok pointed out.

"The business with the developing countries forms the most dynamically growing sector of Hungary's foreign trade. Especially fast is the increase--20 percent a year--in our manufactured imports from there. According to the UNCTAD recommendations, in 1978 we declared duty-free all the commodities we purchase directly from the least developed countries," said Istvan Torok and pointed out in conclusion:

"We regret to note that--despite the positive objectives set--these negotiations have also failed to promote a fair inroad to the EEC markets. As a country with planned economy in need of raw material imports, we are greatly interested in a comprehensive stabilization of raw material markets, in the prevention of exorbitant energy price fluctuations and in being safely provided with raw materials.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON 'BUDAPEST APPEAL'

LD161944 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--Endre Simo, MTI's Rome correspondent reports:

The ministerial board of the Western European Union (UEO), affiliating a part of the NATO countries, held a one-day meeting in Rome.

At the press conference held after the meeting MTI's Rome correspondent asked Italian under-secretary for foreign affairs Angela Sanza, the head of the Italian delegation, about her views concerning the proposals made at the Budapest Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states to convene an international conference with the participation of all European states as well as the United States and Canada in order to intensify detente and strengthen the atmosphere of confidence and to reduce the armed forces and armaments in Europe.

Sanza valued favourably the Budapest appeal. She said that it was an "element of detente" and that the initiative was appreciated on Italy's part. She stated that also the Warsaw Treaty initiative calling on the European states to assume the obligation of not resorting at first to either nuclear or traditional weaponry to settle any eventual conflict corresponded with the UEO's cooperation strategy. The organizations of the UEO and the EEC will carefully survey the Budapest proposals, she added.

Speaking about the development of East-West relations, the under-secretary voiced the opinion that "detente between the two blocs was intensifying", and the relations between the Western and socialist countries are improving. Italy considers her relations with East Europe especially good, including also the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The member states of UEO are making efforts to improve their contacts with the socialist countries, she said.

GYENES RECEIVES VIETNAMESE WORLD PEACE DELEGATION

LD162224 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received on Wednesday the delegation of the Vietnamese Committee Fighting for World Peace, which is staying in Hungary at the National Peace Council's invitation under the leadership of Tran Hoai Nam, member of the committee's presidium. The meeting, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mrs. Nandor Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, and by Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador in Hungary of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

Delegation At Friendship Meeting

LD162226 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--The visiting delegation of the Vietnamese Committee Struggling for World Peace today attended a friendship meeting at the Budapest headquarters of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. Sandor Harmati, vice-chairman of the National Peace Council and chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, greeted the delegation led by Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Presidium of the Vietnamese committee and general secretary of the Vietnamese Solidarity Committee.

"The slogan 'We Are With You, Vietnam' hallmarks the unchanged and firm solidarity of the Hungarian people", pointed out Mrs. Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council, addressing the meeting. "During the events of the peace and friendship month people from varying layers of our society raise their voices to support peace, progress and disarmament. Tens of thousands of people, the participants of mass meetings and friendship rallies ensured their unchanged sympathy to the Vietnamese people fighting for independence, territorial sovereignty and the right to build in peace their country," stressed Mrs. Sebestyen.

Tran Hoai Nam spoke with warm words about their experie[illegible]n Hungary and about the heated solidarity meetings they attended. He conveyed the thanks [illegible] the peace-desiring Vietnamese people for the Hungarian assistance that was an additional source of strength for them to drive back the Chinese aggressors. He stressed that similarly to the cases when Vietnam was attacked by other powers, in face of the Chinese hegemonistic efforts they also have to count with a lengthy diplomatic, military and political struggle but with the people of Vietnam are ready to consistently fight this struggle in defence of their country.

In the course of friendly discussions the representatives of enterprises, factories and socialist brigades informed the guests about the experiences of the solidarity work. Nguyen Van Thi, lieutenant of the Vietnamese People's Army, and sergeant Pham Cong Tu spoke about their defensive activity, stressing that every aggressor has to count with the completest [as received] resistance of the Vietnamese people, with the fraternal solidarity of the socialist countries--consequently with defeat.

At the end of the friendship meeting Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the NPC, extended decorations of the National Peace Council to Tran Hoai Nam, to Nguyen Van Thi and to Pham Cong Tu.

OVARI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PCF CONGRESS

LD170142 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which had attended the 23rd Congress of the French Communist Party under the leadership of Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, returned from Paris on Tuesday. Member of the delegation was Janos Berecz, head of the foreign affairs department at the Central Committee.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES 16 MAY FOR SPANISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD170956 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16, 1979 (MTI)--Invited by the Spanish Socialist Labour Party, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party left for Spain on Wednesday to attend the party's congress beginning on May 17. The delegation is headed by Karoly Grosz, head of department for the HSWP Central Committee.

HUNGARIAN-JAPANESE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACCORD

LD170920 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--A Hungarian-Japanese Technical-Scientific Cooperation Accord was signed in Budapest today by Rudolf Ronai, president of the Institute for Cultural Relations, on the Hungarian, and by Shinichi Sugihara, Budapest ambassador of Japan, on the Japanese part. The agreement provides the frames to further developing the successful cooperation of Hungarian and Japanese researchers and universities.

The new, theoretical accord stipulates the exchange of scientists and technical experts, as well as of their publications information material and research findings which help raise the level of bilateral technical-scientific contacts.

MTI COMMENTS ON PRC-U.S. TRADE TALKS

LD162012 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16, 1979, (MTI)--MTI's correspondent Bela Elias reports from Beijing:

After ten days of hard talks, the Chinese-U.S. trade agreement has been initialed in Beijing and Canton. The fact that trade ministers Juanita Kreps of the U.S.A. and Li Qiang of China waited for several months with initialling the contract, observers say, is due to sharp conflicts which had arisen during the talks.

According to some Western sources, the U.S. secretary of commerce raised delicate questions about the actual intentions, modernization facilities and solvency of Beijing. This is because the U.S. delegation arrived in China at a time when the Chinese leadership just got down to "adjust" the economic plans, concepts of economy development and foreign trade relations. Li Qiang had been explaining for days to Mrs. Juanita Kreps that the "adjustment" means no freezing of foreign trade links or as though Beijing was going to give up its modernization plans.

Both sides said the negotiations were extremely complicated and it was not sure until the U.S. minister's departure that the agreement could have indeed been initialled. Chinese sources say the agreement was largely hindered by the U.S. side's hesitation to grant the most-favoured-nations treatment. There was some uncertainty also in accepting the Chinese position that the improvement of commercial relations requires to eliminate the practice that China buys much more from the United States than vice versa, because in the last two years the business has been in deficit for China. It was revealed at the talks that China disposes of a very modest currency stock and thus can increase its trade turnover with the United States only if she agrees to substantially augment the imports from China.

The necessary impetus for the staggering trade talks finally came from political considerations. It was Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping who came to the aid of the U.S. minister, pointing out that the current world situation simply demands that the two countries should strengthen their relations and lent thereby a "global significance" to concluding the trade accord. In response, Juanita Kreps assured Deng Xiaoping that President Carter knows very well that the existence of a huge, steady and peaceful China coincides with the interests of the United States.

DEPUTY MINISTER REVIEWS POSITION OF AGRICULTURE

AU160800 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 May 79 p 5 AU]

[Istvan Matko interview with Imre Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food: "Imre Kovacs, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food, Has the Word; Following the Frosts"]

[Text] Scientific analyses are not always necessary to tell how agriculture fared in the winter. Most of the time, the marketplace on Fridays and the shelves of supermarkets give one a good idea of the situation. Although early vegetables are not cheap this year either, we do not notice any particular shortages. Nevertheless, the supply reveals that a more difficult start was made than usual... Still, we need more exact information than this, since we are wondering about the more distant future as well.

What production do the preliminary indications promise? While satisfying domestic requirements, how will the sector fulfill its export tasks? To be sure, its performance is very important from the viewpoint of the people's economy as well.

Our staff member Istvan Matko discussed the position of agriculture and the expected development of plant cultivation and livestock breeding with Deputy Minister Imre Kovacs.

[Question] We have heard and hear fairly extreme reports about weather damage, frost and the ravages of floods. Have the losses been assessed? How was agriculture affected by the capricious winter?

[Answer] Let us look at things methodically: Sowing began well in the autumn and the planned amount of bread grains was sown under favorable conditions. However, then came the drought and the freshly sown crops could not develop properly. Also the long and cold winter harmed the cereals, and this was followed by the damages caused by flooding. According to our calculations, some 10 percent of the bread grains sown in the autumn was damaged; either it was completely destroyed or it was damaged to such an extent that it had to be plowed under. The loss is considerably greater than we averaged in previous years, particularly in wheat, half of the cabbage rape crop, too, was destroyed. At the same time, the state of development of the remaining crop lags approximately 10 percent behind the average of many previous years.

Of course, the farms immediately began to take steps to reduce the losses--by top dressing and weeding with increased care. Where machines were able to enter the fields, the destroyed plants were plowed under and the land was replanted with bread grains. This is very important, since adhering to the plan, if possible, with regard to the area sown with bread grains and to their output is in the interest of the people's economy. What has been lost from one plant can be made up by another. This job is about to be completed and, if the weather improves at last, the planned amount of bread grains and oil seeds can be produced.

[Question] Of course, the question is how much more this is costing us....

[Answer] Yes, it is certain that the expenditures will exceed last year's. That is to say, it will be more expensive for us to produce the important plants. The effectiveness of the sector will be the worse because of the hard winter. There is no doubt about this now. It is true that planned yields are fairly high--42 metric centners of wheat and 51 metric centners of corn per hectare--but the present situation is such that it will be a struggle to attain such results. Replanting and fertilizing have consumed considerable expenditures and, to be able to make amends for the losses at all, from reserves or imports, additional seed and fertilizers had to be made available to the farms. It is reassuring that the necessary quantities were received by the farms everywhere in good time. Indeed, we were able to give them those seeds having a brief gestation period that are most needed in such a situation.

[Question] The difficult start necessitated larger imports....

[Answer] We had most of the kinds of seeds required at our disposal. However, special herbicides had to be purchased because of the modified crop structure and these can be bought only in capitalist countries. I emphasize, however, that we arranged our imports in such a way that we did not go beyond the limits allotted to the sector. We reallocated sums of money for herbicides from funds set aside for machinery.

However, let us return to the area of your original questions, since not only the bread grain crops suffered from the inclement winter weather, but fruit as well--particularly apricots, peaches, morello cherries and cherries. Frost caused considerable and varied damage over the country. Studies show that there were considerable losses, mainly in parts of Transdanubia. At some of the farms here the entire crop has been destroyed by frost. Thus, the winter has damaged the fruit crop to a similar degree to the bread-grain fields.

However--luckily--we can report more than just problems and unfavorable factors. The livestock population--primarily the hog population--is approximately 5 percent greater than last year. The zest to score good results in production is fine at small farms, where more than half of the livestock is located. Prerequisites for fulfilling this year's record hog production plan are at hand. Although the cattle stock has decreased to some extent, the sheep stock has increased by over 10 percent, and this counts as a very good result--particularly as compared with previous years--and is reassuring for the sector as regards both production and export requirements. To sum up, considering the beginning period for the two main branches--plant cultivation and livestock breeding--it emerges that preliminary indications are less favorable than envisaged in plant cultivation and more favorable in livestock breeding. Of course, the more-than-expected increase of the livestock population increases fodder requirements as well. The feeding of livestock must be resolved come what may, and this calls for--precisely because of plant cultivation lagging behind schedule--prompt and resolute measures. If the appropriate feeding of livestock fails, meat production suffers and agriculture's export commodity base may decline.

[Question] This would be many times more detrimental for the people's economy. Still, what can the ministry do to resolve this dilemma?

[Answer] Despite the enumerated difficulties, we will produce the necessary products to insure domestic supplies on the planned level, and, as I have noted, when problems emerged, we took immediate steps to replace the destroyed crops in order to prevent a shortfall of exports. Everywhere, seed, insecticides and herbicides were available to the farms in good time and the relevant trade branches were in a position constantly to satisfy farm requirements. We have taken steps to insure a more economical management of materials, which is particularly significant with regard to the use of fodder and energy. For another thing, we pursue vigorous propaganda activities directed at meat producers to induce them to produce more meat with the use of less fodder. We aim at compensating for possible losses in plant cultivation by livestock breeding. This week, we issued ministerial instructions to agricultural and food industry enterprises to review immediately their targets for this year and, at the same time, we called the attention of enterprises, cooperatives and institutes having their own budgets and operating under the ministry to this. They must carefully analyze the extent of deviations from plans and seek means to counteract them, perhaps by producing different products, or in other ways, action and adaptability are vital and they can pay in gold in the true sense of the term. We want to achieve a daily overview, to enable us to implement a series of appropriate measures on a ministerial level, and we are requesting also the help of the councils regional associations and the branch trade unions in this.

[Question] How do the farms and cooperatives react to the initiatives coming from above? Do they not regard them as excessive intervention, a curtailment of their jurisdiction? To put it another way: what is morale like at the farms?

[Answer] You are raising an important issue: The enterprises and cooperatives received the appropriate information necessary for the development of their plans in good time, they know what they have to do and how to make allowances for their own possibilities. This aspect of the beginning was eminently successful, and we feel the benefits of this. As for the substantive part of the question: there is no problem either with morale or with work at some of the enterprises. At those where a modern outlook prevails, however, we encounter also a procrastinating, old-fashioned outlook. Unfortunately, in a few places people do not feel the responsibility that has been imposed on us by the difficult winter and spring. It would be too much of a luxury to reconcile ourselves to this; The ministry is doing everything in its power to change this attitude.

It should also be said that agricultural enterprises are looking forward to our decisions with increased expectations. From 1 January next year--this is generally known--an updated system of regulators for the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be put into effect. The essence of their modification is that we are incorporating part of the subsidies in the prices, more precisely in the procurement prices. The goal here is to make orientation and incentives more realistic and effective. I would like to stress that this does not mean a general increase of income in agriculture or an improvement or deterioration for the enterprises. Rather it will be a more rational regulation, one more in keeping with economic objectives. It would be superfluous to go into details at this time, but it is worth mentioning--precisely for the sake of a better appraisal of our present pressing tasks--that the modification will put a premium on quality, encourage an improvement of quality, and that is will resolve the long-standing contradiction in profitability between plant cultivation and livestock breeding. This will accelerate regional specialization in a favorable direction--the farms will engage in pursuits that are the most profitable for themselves and the people's economy. We hope--and this is not a negligible factor nowadays--that the farms will be informed of the regulators in good time. We will certainly be able to attend to this in the second half of the year.

BRIEFS

LIN SED DELEGATION VISIT--Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--The Berlin party delegation which had stayed in Hungary under the leadership of Helmut Mueller, mmember of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and second secretary of the Berlin party committee, left Budapest on Saturday. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Sandor Somogyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and secretary of the Budapest party committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 12 May 79 LD]

HUNGARIAN-MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT--Gerardo Gruickshang Garcia, Mexican deputy secretary of agriculture and hydraulic resources, who has discussed the expansion of Hungarian-Mexican agricultural relations with heads of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, departed our country on Monday [14 May]. Under a framework agreement with the Agrober enterprise, the deputy secretary has arranged the establishment of a 6,000-hectare large-scale agricultural enterprise, under the direction and with the participation of Hungarian experts, in Mexico. The guest was received by Minister of Agriculture and Food Pal Romany. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 May 79 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM LIBYA--The Hungarian educational delegation led by Secretary of State Janos Gosztonyi that had talks on topical aspects of Hungarian-Libyan cooperation in educational affairs and signed a protocol on tasks concerning their further development returned home from Libya on Thursday [10 May]. The delegation, which studied the activities of Libyan secondary and higher educational institutes, was received by the Libyan minister of education. Those present at Ferihegy Airport to welcome the delegation included Muhammad Tahir Bugaighis, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Tamahirmay in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 May 79 p 4 AU]

BULGARIAN ACTIVISTS' VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Ivan Milushev, deputy head of the Central Committee's scientific and educational department, visited our country between 7 and 11 May. The delegation, which had talks with Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the Central Committee' Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs Department, was received by Central Committee Secretary Impre Gyori. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 79 p 5 AU]

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT DELEGATION--A delegation of the U.S. State Department led by counselor Matthew Nimetz visited Budapest between 9 and 11 May. Counselor Nimetz has consultations with Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy on Hungarian-U.S. relations and international issues with particular regard to European security and cooperation. Among others Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja received the counselor. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 79 p 5 AU]

MSZMP AKTIVISTS IN HANOI--On Friday [11 May], an MSZMP party worker delegation arrived in Hanoi. The three-member delegation is led by Lajos Csendes, deputy head of the Central Committee's Scientific Public Education and Cultural Affairs Department. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 79 p 8 AU]

DELEGATION RETURN FROM MONGOLIA--Budapest, May 13, (MTI)--Sunday a Hungarian delegation under Zoltan Juhar, Secretary of State for Home Trade, returned home from Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia where they had attended the 4th session of the CMEA Ministers of Home Trade Conference Department concerned with matters of economic planning and direction. The discussions were touching on questions how to amplify the commercial and industrial contacts, with particular reference to offering a wider choice of goods for sale and to improving their quality. Experiences were exchanged on certain matters of wages paid to the home-trade employees and the session elaborated proposals for some main lines of cooperation in the period 1981-1985. While in Mongolia, the Secretary of State conducted talks with officials of the Ministry of Home Trade and of harvest gathering about further cooperation among the concerned ministries of the two countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 13 May 79 LD]

TU DELEGATION TO CYPRUS--At the invitation of the All-Cyprus Labor Federation (PEO), a trade union delegation led by Dr Judit Csehak, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, has gone to Cyprus to attend the 18th PEO Congress. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 15 May 79 p 5 AU]

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD161856 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 16 May, PAP--Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee granted an interview to PAP correspondent in Delhi Ryszard Piekarowicz in which he discussed the state of Polish-Indian relations in connection with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"25 years is not a very long time in the histories of nations. Yet during this small span India and Poland have succeeded in establishing a mature and constructive partnership," the minister said.

"During the session of the Indo-Polish joint commission held in Delhi from 19 to 14 March 1979 several important decisions were taken which would contribute to the further consolidation of Indo-Polish cooperation on a long term basis. We have benefited greatly from Poland's experience in the field of shipbuilding and mining.

"We have invited Poland to participate in India's future programme of power generation. We would also welcome greater Indo-Polish cooperation in construction of cargo and fishing vessels.

"A new dimension to Indo-Polish cooperation was also added by the two countries agreeing to explore the possibility of cooperation in third country projects.

"Poland has made a valuable contribution by proposing in the United Nations measures to encourage societies to live in peace. India has supported this move convinced that mankind as a whole and nations individually have no other credible alternative."

Asked about what he thought about the main trends of the nonaligned movement's activities for the consolidation of world peace and development Minister Vajpayee referred to the 6th conference of nonaligned states to be held in Havana in September and said that "it will be the striving of the non-aligned countries to maintain their unity and to chalk out a programme of action for further strengthening their political and economic independence.

"Non-aligned countries have been in the forefront in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination in all its forms and exploitation or domination by outside forces. Recognising that without economic self-reliance their political independence of judgment is imperilled, nonaligned countries have consistently urged for restructuring the international economic order.

"Since its inception the non-aligned movement has been under pressure from outside forces which did not believe that countries could afford to remain uncommitted to any military or power bloc. Apart from external pressures, there are also internal compulsions... these compulsions have at times generated internal pressures in the movement which may look mutually contradictory but the basic fact is that in spite of these pressures the broad unity of the movement has been maintained.

"India is committed to work together with other non-aligned countries to preserve the integrity and the fundamental principles on which the movement is based."

Asked to present the Indian stance on China's February invasion on Vietnam, Indian foreign minister said:

"It is possible that there are outstanding problems between neighboring countries. But these should be solved across the conference table and not in a battle field. India's stand on the Chinese massive attack against Vietnam has been made clear by us on more than one occasion.

"We welcome the ASEAN proposal to make South East Asia a zone of peace if this is acceptable to all countries of the region...we would like to see Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and the countries of ASEAN work out an agreed strategy for their economic development."

GIEREK, BABIUCH, FRELEK RECEIVE AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN

LD161756 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May, PAP--The first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today had a meeting with chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri. The meeting was attended by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC secretary Edward Babiuch and PUWP CC secretary Ryzard Frelek.

The discussion was devoted to the favorably developing cooperation between the two parties and to further broadening of their contacts.

The two communist leaders put emphasis on their parties' strivings to consolidate the ideological unity of the international communist and working class movement [words indistinct] the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to implement the programme for the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress in Europe adopted by the Berlin conference.

Edward Gierek and Franz Muhri pointed to the need to continue active efforts serving the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, the deepening of the process of detente in Europe and worldwide and halting the arms race. They put emphasis on the great significance of the forthcoming conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of offensive strategic armaments for that momentous cause.

Both sides agreed that favorable development of Polish-Austrian relations and economic cooperation in particular are beneficial for both states and their people.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH-SOVIET SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

Jagielski, Kirillin Addresses

AU161405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speeches by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and vice premier, and Vladimir Kirillin, deputy premier of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, at the 14 May session of the Polish-Soviet scientific research symposium in Warsaw]

[Text] Jagielski

Mieczyslaw Jagielski discussed the lines of the scientific policy in Poland and the role of science in the strategy of the construction of developed socialist society in our country. [paragraph continues]

Science plays important economic and social functions in this process, he stressed, helping to promote economic growth and social and cultural progress and to strengthen socialist convictions and attitudes.

Extensive scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union has played a crucial role in transforming Poland from an agricultural country into one of the 10 most industrialized states of the world. This cooperation has been developing with particular success in the present decade in all basic areas of science and economy.

Discussing the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Central Committee plenum, which had evaluated the growing role of science in Poland's development, M. Jagielski said among other things that Polish science had never before faced such great tasks as the present ones involved in designing and applying new technologies and producing new machines, installations, tools and measuring apparatus to insure the high effectiveness and quality of production as well as the conservation of labor, raw and other materials and energy. Mieczyslaw Jagielski stressed that 3,000-5,000 major results of research and development work had been annually implemented in practice in 1971-78. However, the number, extent and social effects of new technologies are still out of tune with increasing needs and with the possibilities offered by our scientific and economic potential and by the ever increasing resources assigned to scientific and technological development.

Kirillin

Vladimir Kirillin discussed the Soviet Union's achievements in developing the scientific research potential and the topical issues connected with the effective use of this potential. Some 5,000 scientific research units and 40,000 design bureaus are in operation in the USSR, he said. About 4 million people, including 1.3 million scientific workers, are employed in the area of science. Seeking to increase the effectiveness of scientific research work and to use more effectively the results of research in economic practice, we concentrate forces and resources on the most important areas of technological progress. Practice has shown, he continued, that the organizational merging of the individual stages of research and production cycles helps accelerate the practical implementation of the results of research. There are now 200 such organizations in the USSR, and efforts are being made to increase this number.

Vladimir Kirillin stressed the need to promote the production of measuring apparatus, which is of great importance not only for the progress of science, but also for the advanced branches of industry, including electronics.

Increasing the participation of higher schools in scientific research is one of the crucial tasks now facing Soviet science. On the strength of the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR we are now concentrating research resources and themes in 7 higher schools which enjoy particularly favorable conditions for research. This undertaking will also produce important teaching results because only in the direct contact with research problems is it possible to train students and graduates who are fully competent to work in modern, highly scientific industries.

Award to Kirillin

LD161108 Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May, PAP--Vladimir Kirillin, prominent Soviet scientist, member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Science and Technology, was decorated today with the Commander's Cross with Star the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

Vice-Premier Jan Szydlak congratulated Vladimir Kirillin on behalf of PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and stated that the order is an expression of a deep respect and recognition for Kirillin's personal contribution to the development of the Polish-Soviet cooperation in science and technology.

The act of decoration was preformed by member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, who pointed to the great achievements of Vladimir Kirillin, a party and state activist and a scientist whose studies in power-engineering are widely known, respected and made use of in our country. The vice-premier emphasized the scientist's fruitful contribution to the development of the socialist economic integration of the CMEA countries. In an attempt to ever close link the cooperation in science and technology with the one in economy, Kirillin particularly contributed to the strengthening of cooperation between the central organs of science and technology in Poland and the Soviet Union.

While thanking for the distinction, Vladimir Kirillin stated that the dynamic development of the Polish-Soviet cooperation in science and technology is a result of work of many devoted people whose activity is an expression of fraternal relations linking scientists and specialists of both countries.

Final Session

LD170735 Warsaw PAP in English 0528 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May, PAP--A Polish-Soviet symposium discussing the ways of increasing the efficiency of scientific institutes and better utilisation of research findings wound up at Warsaw University today. During the past three days leading scientists and economic officials from the two countries presented nearly thirty reports on the interdependence between science and technology on one side and economic practice on the other, on better organization of research-and-development works and technological and organizational conditions for more efficient application of research results in production. On the last day of the symposium the participants discussed problems of economic practice in the fields of metallurgy, chemical industry and transportation as well as the application of scientific findings in production, as exemplified by agricultural innovations.

Summing up the results of tne meeting, Polish Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski stated that application of technical and organizational progress in both countries' economic practice contributed a weighty share to their socio-economic development and improvement of production quality, development of technology and growth of labor productivity are major factors of economic expansion both in Poland and the USSR.

The symposium testified to the benefits ensuing from the cooperation of Polish and Soviet scientists and it once again proved that the upgrading of economic application of research findings and the enhancement of science efficiency should become an integral part of scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the session were PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Polish vice-premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Soviet vice premier, Chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kirillin, who led their countries' delegations.

SEJM DELEGATION TOURS SITES IN MINSK, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD162214 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 May, PAP--A delegation of the Polish Sejm (parliament), paying an official visit to the USSR and led by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Wladyslaw Kruczek, today stayed in Belorussia. The delegation visited a state farm located near the republic's capital Minsk, an exhibition of Belorussia's economic accomplishments and the Museum of the History of the Second World War.

Later in the day the Polish parliamentarians took part in a meeting at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic which was attended by the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Vladimir Brovikov.

In the evening the delegation left Minsk for Moscow.

UN EMERGENCY FORCE UNIT RETURNS FROM SERVING IN MIDDLE EAST

LD170854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] The 11th contingent of the special Polish military unit, which for the past 6 months has been serving in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, has returned home. Soldiers of the contingent were decorated with the UN medal for services for peace.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES PREVENTIVE TREATMENT DELEGATION

LD170100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received at Belweder Palace a group of participants in the National Conference of Activists of Individual Social Preventive Treatment [indiwidualna profilaktyka spoleczna], which was concluded in Warsaw yesterday. The chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front for individual social preventive treatment, Kazimierz Switala, informed Henryk Jablonski about results of the conference. The activity of this type is being dynamically developed with the application of great variety of methods. In some rural areas commissions have been formed and are successfully operating.

The chairman of the Council of State highly appraised the activity of commissions operating at the National Unity Front branches and the achievements of their aktiv which was able to help many thousands of people to return to normal life in the society. Henryk Jablonski emphasized that the essence of commissions work is the restoration of the feeling of moral responsibility in local communities, and the creation of moral opinion which today is the most successful instrument in limiting social faults, and in the future should serve ethical development of the society.

LUBLIN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

AU161429 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Tasks for Small-Scale Industry--PZPR Voivodship Committee Plenum in Lublin"]

[Text] The 14 May plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Lublin evaluated the current state and development lines of the Lublin small-scale industry in the light of the Central Committee resolutions. Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka attended the plenum.

The plenum, which was chaired by committee First Secretary Wladyslaw Kruk, stressed the role and importance of small-scale industry in the voivodship's economic life. Over 21,000 people are employed by almost 1,200 plants and cooperatives, which accounts for 19 percent of the voivodship's industrial manpower. The annual value of the production and services provided by the Lublin small-scale industry has already exceeded Z9.2 billion, which accounts for 13 percent of the sales of the entire socialized industry. Small-scale industry plays a dominant role in meeting the service needs of the population and has a crucial impact on domestic market supplies.

The plenum stressed the urgent need to make full use of the present production potential, to increase this potential without resorting to investments, and to optimally adjust the production lines to the needs of the population. A better use of local raw and other materials is an important task. The plenum criticized the still inadequate cooperation between small-scale industry and trade agendies in meeting the local needs of the market and drew attention to the need for a speedier development of services and cottage production. The plenum resolution details the relevant tasks.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN FARM WORK

AU161431 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report signed "EW": "Grain Sowings Completed, But There Is Still Much To Be Done--Potato Planting in the Final Stage--Better Supplies of Production Means--Small Farms Can Profit From Horticultural Cultivation"]

[Summary] Although all farmers have now completed the sowing of spring grains, there is still much for them to do in sowing and planting beets, potatoes and corn and in general cultivation work, which is always very important, but especially so this year because of the poor state of winter sowings.

It is estimated that beets have been sown on about 92 percent of the planned area and that state farm workers have sown beets on 94 percent of that area. On the other hand, some 20 percent of the area earmarked for potato cultivation remain to be planted. As for corn, one-third of the planned corn area has been sown, including 45 percent of the area earmarked for corn seed cultivation as opposed to corn grown for green forage.

Although the supplies of plant protection chemicals and fertilizers are more plentiful, the chemical industry has still not caught up with the production schedules concerning nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers. This is why agricultural services should encourage farmers to use more potassium fertilizers, of which there are plentiful supplies.

The supplies to farmers of building materials, fodder, coal and machinery are proceeding in line with the plans. Although farmers who have suffered from floods are entitled to priority supplies of these materials, there have been on the whole no complaints from other farmers in this regard.

Compared with 1978, there has been an increase in the contracts for all kinds of farm produce, including animals, and forecasts in this regard are favorable. It is significant that farmers have already signed contracts for the production of some 1.2 million tons of vegetables, the production of which has been on the increase from year to year. The contracts for sugar beets are slightly behind schedule.

Small farms are increasingly turning to the cultivation of vegetables and fruit, which is an excellent method of stimulating their production activity. It is estimated that some 80,000 farms possessing up to 3 hectares of arable land have signed contracts for horticultural produce, including strawberries, raspberries, blackcurrents and red currents.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SPANISH NEWSPAPER MANAGING EDITORS

Alonso of INFORMACIONES

AU151232 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Guillermo Solana Alonso, director of the Spanish daily, INFORMACIONES. The meeting was attended by Constantin Mitea, chief editor of SCINTEIA, and Eugen Florescu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for daily INFORMACIONES.

Cebrian of EL PAIS

AU121431 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Juan Luis Cebrian, director of the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS. The meeting was attended by Constantin Mitea, chief editor of the daily SCINTEIA, and Eugen Florescu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for the EL PAIS newspaper.

FAZEKAS RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTERS

AU161240 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 May 79 p 3 AU

[Text] On Monday afternoon [14 May] Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister and minister of domestic trade, received Comrades B.S. Gordeyev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and S.E. Sarukhanov, USSR deputy minister of trade.

The sides discussed issues concerning the expansion and diversification of mutual deliveries of goods as well as the development of exchanges of experience in domestic trade.

Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade, also participated in the meeting.

V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

BURTICA CONTINUES NEW ZEALAND, MEETS TRADE OFFICIAL

AU161028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] Wellington, AGERPRES, 16/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had talks in Wellington with Duncan MacIntyre, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and with Keith Allen, member of the Parliament, secretary of state at the Ministry of Trade and Industry of New Zealand. Examined were ways of expanding the economic exchanges and cooperation between Romania and New Zealand.

The Romanian deputy prime minister also had an interview in Auckland with New Zealand businessmen.

RCP GREETS EL SALVADOR COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU142215 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 79 p 6 AU

[Text] To the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES].

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to the participants in the seventh PCES Congress, to the party members and to all working people in your country, together with best wishes for success in the proceedings of this important national forum and in implementing the decisions you will adopt.

The communists and all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania harbor feelings of friendship and solidarity toward the struggle waged by the PCES and by all democratic and progressive forces in El Salvador to defend their national independence and against the policy of domination practiced by imperialism and neocolonialism, and toward their struggle for achieving your people's aspirations for socioeconomic prosperity and for free and democratic development.

Hailing the positive trend of the relations of friendship and cooperation established between our parties, we reassert the RCP's wish that these relations should expand in the future in the interest of friendship between our countries and peoples and of the cause of the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for peace and social progress.

[signed] RCP Central Committee

AGERPRES REPORTS NEW SHIPPING LINE BETWEEN ROMANIA, U.S.

AU141244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/5/1979--The enterprise specialized in operating the merchant fleet of Romania, "Navrom" Constanta, announces the inauguration of a regular line between the Romanian sea port and the U.S. east coast. Romania container ships of 4,800 DWT and 7,500 DWT will operate this line. The endowment of the Romanian fleet with specialized ships will allow for the extension of the transport of goods in containers to north Europe and Middle East and to America and Far East.

Concomitant with the extension of the transport in containers and the introduction of other modern transport methods, Romania pays special attention to the steady increase of the transport capacity by building new types of ships. "Tirgu Lapus", "Salonta", "Cotnari", "Filaret" and "Sebes" are ships that joined the Romanian fleet in 1979 and are to be followed by "Frasin" and "Filipesti" cargo boats and "Unirea" oil tanker of 15,000 DWT as well as by other 20 ships. In this way, by the end of the year, the Romanian merchant fleet will have over 180 ships. Noteworthy is the fact that most of the ships are or will be built in Romania. According to the provisions of the current five-year plan, by the end of 1980 the Romanian ships will be able to load simultaneously 3,400,000 tons of goods, 22 times more than in 1965.

Parallel with the development of her fleet, Romania is concerned with improving the operation and maintenance activity, with raising the economic efficiency of the transports. The measures taken in this respect ensured the conclusion of firm, long-term transport contracts.

MORE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO USSR

Tito's Arrival

LD161742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the LCY, arrived in Moscow this afternoon for a friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. President Tito will also spend a short holiday in the USSR.

Arriving with President Tito were Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chef du cabinet to the president of the republic; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others.

President Tito was greeted at Vnukovo Airport by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Commmittee. President Tito was also greeted by Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, with some of the embassy staff. Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, was also in the welcoming party.

President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev greeted one another cordially and embraced on the runway in front of the terminal building.

President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev and the other officials then drove to the Kremlin, where the residence of the eminent guest is situated. Leonid Brezhnev accompanied President Tito to the residence, where they stopped for a brief conversation.

Yugoslav-Soviet talks will begin in Moscow tomorrow. It is believed that President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev will hold talks on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and on topical international problems.

Yugoslav Press Comment

LD161503 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA, writing on President Tito's visit to Moscow, sets out that the successful development of cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union has been made possible by the laying and building on a solid platform of the principles mutually adopted in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations, statements of Tito and Brezhnev and documents resulting from hitherto top-level meetings.

The significance and vitality of these principles, the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference, respect for different roads in internal development and distinctive features of international position, have been broadly affirmed and their implementation, the daily sets out, is the best guarantee for a further, successful and comprehensive development of mutual relations, understanding and trust.

BORBA points to the closeness or similarity of Yugoslav and Soviet views on many questions. There are also some different and non-concurrent views but, the daily assesses, it is to be expected that they will on this occasion, too, be discussed constructively, with goodwill and on an equal footing. Some of them will probably be successfully resolved through discussion, while (?others) remain to be resolved, the daily sets out.

Certain differences in approach, however, the daily writes, are not and cannot be an obstacle to developing good relations between the two countries.

The Belgrade POLITIKA writes that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have concurrent or close views on a series of major international questions concerning peace, progress and socialism, while differences exist on certain other issues. These, the daily writes, are realities which are identified in each concrete situation. It is also a reality, however, that both countries are investing a continual effort mutually to understand the inevitability of differences and their objective political basis and not to allow the existing differences, irregardless of whether becoming smaller or greater at times, to hinder the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, the POLITIKA concludes.

Report From Moscow

AU161545 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] Moscow is showing great interest in President Tito's coming visit to the Soviet Union. Following is a report by Cveto Maslesa, TANJUG correspondent in Moscow:

Today's arrival of President Tito on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, which will last several days, is arousing extraordinarily great interest here in Moscow. The public here has been informed about this event not only through an official statement by the Soviet news agency, but also through today's transmission of President Tito's speech at yesterday's session of the SFRY Assembly. PRAVDA, the party organ, as well as Moscow radio carry that part of Tito's statement in which he says that Yugoslavia will continue to develop good relations with other countries and that the latest friendly visit to the Soviet Union, which begins today, also serves this purpose.

At the same time, what is also reported here in this connection is the appraisal by Yugoslavia's president that the relations between our country and the Soviet Union are developing on the basis of the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement as well as on the basis of the documents adopted at the meetings between President Tito and President Brezhnev. These meetings are making a great contribution to the development and improvement of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and comprehensive cooperation within which significant results have been achieved, today's PRAVDA says, citing the report of Yugoslavia's Presidency. This tone is also echoed by articles in other Moscow newspapers and by commentaries carried on radio and television which stress that every meeting between the highest party and state leaders of the two countries represents an essential contribution to the strengthening of mutual trust.

Zagreb Report

LD162244 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Sonja Badel Moscow dispatch]

[Excerpt] The Tito-Brezhnev talks are planned for tomorrow morning. They are awaited with great interest by all the media, by domestic and foreign journalists, many of whom were at the airport to be present at the meeting between Tito and Brezhnev. The Soviet press, radio and television are giving a great deal of publicity to President Tito's visit. PRAVDA carries the president's speech delivered yesterday in the SFRY Assembly.

Particular attention is paid to the standpoint in Tito's speech in which he stresses that the visit to the USSR is a part of Yugoslavia's intention to constantly deepen the existing relations of cooperation and to build new ones; for the more friends a country has in the world--as President Tito said--the more powerful it is.

It is envisaged that the meeting between Tito and Brezhnev will bring about the further development of cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, on the well-known principles of equality, independence, noninterference and respect for the individual characteristics of internal development and international stance of each country. And, of course, the Tito-Brezhnev talks will not be restricted to bilateral relations only, but will encompass all aspects of vital international events and will doubtless have reverberations on the international political scene.

Tito-Brezhnev Talks

AU170950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Moscow, 17 May--The Yugoslav-Soviet talks opened in Moscow today. Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and LCY president, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and their aides met in the Kremlin at 1100 hours Moscow time.

As is expected, President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev will discuss the development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and topical international questions.

On the Yugoslav side, those taking part in the talks are Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marko Orlandic, ambassador to the Soviet Union; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet to the president of the republic; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other personalities.

On the Soviet side, those taking part in the talks are Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Viktor Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister; Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador to Yugoslavia; Aleksandr Blatov [name as received], aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other personalities.

TITO MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE IN BELGRADE

LD161710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito this morning received Fawwaz Sayyagh, personal representative of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria.

Fawwaz Sayyagh handed President Tito a message from President al-Asad. During a friendly conversation, F. Sayyagh explained in some detail current Syrian activity in connection with the crisis in the Middle East and with the efforts being made to consolidate Arab solidarity and unity.

President Tito stressed the consistent nature of Yugoslavia's stand concerning a solution to the Middle East crisis and its full support, up till now and in future, for the just struggle of the Arab countries against Israeli aggression.

The recent events, and particularly the provocative behavior and actions by the Israeli Government against neighboring countries, convincingly show that only a comprehensive and equitable solution, coupled with the acknowledgment of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to their own state and with the acceptance of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian People, can secure lasting peace and cooperation in that area.

Speaking of the preparations for the next summit of nonalined countries, President Tito stressed the need for all nonalined countries to make maximum efforts so that the action unity required for the further successes of the policy of nonalinement can be consolidated at the summit. The importance which Presidents Tito and al-Asad attach to the further development of friendly Yugoslav-Syrian relations and cooperation in the interests of the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement was stressed.

The meeting was attended by Dr Aleksandar Crlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Berislav Badurina, chef du cabinet to the president of the republic, and by Anis Khatib, charge d'affaires in the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic.

SYRIAN DELEGATION ACTIVITIES

LD170952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the Syrian Ba'th Party, led by Dr Fawwaz as-Sayyagh, member of the regional command, today spent the day in Belgrade. The delegation visited some organizations of associated labor and local communities and held talks in the town committee of the Belgrade Organization of the League of Communists with Ratko Butulija, secretary of the committee, and Dragan Nikolic, member of the secretariat.

LEADERS ATTEND EXHIBITION OF TITO'S DECORATIONS

LD170218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--In connection with Youth Day and the 68t: anniversary of the foundation of the KPJ [Communist Party of Yugoslavia] and LCY, the SKOJ [Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] and the revolutionary trade unions, an exhibition of Comrade Tito's decorations was opened tonight at the "25th May" Museum. The ope ing was attended by Steven Doronjski, Branko Mikulic, Mika Spiljak, Dobriboje Vidic, Dusan Ckrebic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Ivan Stambolic, Vjera Kovacevic, Zivorad Kovacevic and a large number of distinguished public and cultural workers. The exhibition was opened by Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the SUBNOR [Veterans' Federation].

GRLICKOV CHAIRS LCY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COMMISSION

LD170154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG)--The firm adherence of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) to the principles of independence and autonomy in relations with the communist workers movement in the world makes it possible for the Yugoslav communists to successfully develop their international activity.

This was said at a session today of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation, chaired by Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksandar Grlickov.

The session considered topical questions in the LCY activity in the field of international relations.

POLAND'S FRELEK RECEIVES LCY STUDY DELEGATION

LD171014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 (TANJUG)--Central Committee Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Ryszard Frelek today received a study delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by Republican Presidency member of the League of Communists of Croatia Ivica Racan. The PUWP Central Committee secretary acquainted the Yugoslav delegation with the social and economic situation in Poland and the preparations for the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party scheduled for next spring. Also considered were several questions in the ideological activity of the Polish party and current issues in the international policy. The LCY delegation is in Poland at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

CSSR'S ZAHRADNIK ARRIVES FOR TRADE COOPERATION TALKS

LD171040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG)--Czechoslovak Vice Premier Jindrich Zahradnik arrived today in Belgrade for the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The Yugoslav delegation at the session is headed by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and Yugoslav co-chairman of the mixed committee Bogoljub Nedeljkovic. The mixed committee session starts today.

Last year trade and services between the two countries totalled some 950 million dollars, thus ranking Czechoslovakia among major Yugoslav foreign trade partners.

Session Proceedings

LD171042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG)--The volume of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak trade this year will reach close to one billion dollars, it was said at a session today of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The delegations to the session are headed by Yugoslav Government member Bogoljub Nedeljkovic and Czechoslovak Vice Premier Jindrich Zahradnik.

The high trade growth rate between the two countries in recent years gives rise to expecting that in the 1976-1980 period the trade will reach the foreseen 4.3 billion-dollar total, it was said at the session.

LCY, SAWPY DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR SPANISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD162046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG)--A League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation headed by Milka Planinc, member of the league's Central Committee Presidency and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Constituent Republic of Croatia, left here for Madrid today. The delegation will attend the 28th Congress of the Spanish Social People's Party (PSP). [as received]

The congress of Spanish socialists will also be attended by a delegation of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia lead by Krste Markovski, member of the alliance's Federal Conference Presidency and chairman of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Macedonia. The delegation also left for Madrid today.

LCY DELEGATE ADDRESSES MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE

LD170645 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Cavouri (near Athens), May 17, (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia is ready, as it has been up to now, to engage, together with the other progressive movements and parties in cooperation which would lead to the just and comprehensive settlement of crises and the overcoming of all threats and conditions which make the Mediterranean region uncertain or dangerous. This was stated by Vlado Janzic, head of the Yugoslav League of Communists delegation at the third conference of Mediterranean progressive and socialist parties, at today's session of the conference. He stressed the need for the efforts by progressive forces in the Mediterranean to turn this region into a zone of lasting peace and stability.

Janzic pointed out that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is opposed to any institutionalization of this cooperation. He said that implementation of a consensus on the common interests and activities is part of, and reflects the need for joint struggle by all socialist, democratic and progressive forces.

One conclusion on the basis of debates so far is that this year's conference differs from the previous held in 1976 and 1977, as it tends to determine the various forms of multilateral cooperation in the Mediterranean as a basis for long-term activity of all progressive forces in this region.

Even though various approaches exist in regard to both institutionalization and the other forms of cooperation, unanimity has nevertheless been noticed in favour of further actions which coincide with the activity of the non-aligned movement, as the greatest number of Mediterranean countries are its members.

SERBIAN SAWP BEGINS IMPLEMENTATION OF TITO INITIATIVE

LD161416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--In the Serbian SAWP the phase of generalized political preparations has been succeeded by the concrete elaboration and realization of President Tito's initiative on collective leadership and by the introduction of the 1-year mandate for presidents. A draft program of Serbian SAWP activity in this sphere has been developed, in addition to proposals for the appropriate statutory changes (?and decisions) which were upheld at today's joint session of the SAWP republican conference sections for organizational and political development and for development of the political system.

According to the draft program, as outlined in the introductory report by Sandor Dobo, vice president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, the president of the republican conference with a 1-year mandate should be elected before the end of this year. The elections for the presidia and presidents of municipal and intermunicipal conferences would be held in September and October. The schedules for all these tasks have been coordinated in the SAWP Federal Conference and in republican and provincial organizations.

The new presidia will have considerably fewer members than in the past--in municipal organizations between 11 and 19, in intermunicipal organizations up to 23 and in the presidium of the SAWP republican conference 25 members. Since the presidia become the collective political-executive organ of the conferences, there is no longer any need for the secretariats, which will now only be formed at the republican level, and only have an operative-executive function.

The former functions of the vice president and secretary of the republican conference are abolished, and a secretary of the presidium will be selected from the ranks of the republican conference, with a 4-year mandate. As far as the presidents of local organizations are concerned, two solutions remain, so that in larger, more developed and homogeneous environments there will be no need to create an obligatory 1-year mandate, but there will be the opportunity to introduce this measure.

The prevailing opinion is that the SAWP conferences at all levels are too clumsy and that they therefore do not provide conditions for truly collective work. For example, the SAWP republican conference has 315 members, and will now have to meet even more frequently. A reduction in the number of conference members will certainly occur, although this will take place during the next regular elections.

TU CENTRAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES LACK OF LABOR INNOVATION

LD111950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Herceg-Novi--The Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation today adopted directives for the stimulation and evaluation of innovations in organizations of associated labor. The directives derive from the view that the stimulation and promotion of creativity and knowledge, and the application of scientific and technical achievements can make a considerable contribution to increasing labor productivity and the efficiency of economic activity, and in the final analysis to developing domestic technology and reducing our country's dependence on imported expertise. The directives are aimed at encouraging greater activity by trade union council organizations toward stimulating these important elements, in order to guarantee conditions for workers to become genuine innovators of ideas and inventions. Inventive activity, the directives state, should become an economic and social category which is to be organized, oriented and precisely defined in the normative activities of basic organizations of associated labor.

It was underlined in the discussion that the present state of inventive activity is not at the required level. It is often not regulated according to norms, or else the existing regulations are not observed. In addition, there is often insufficient specification of what constitutes innovation, and so there exists a tendency for everything to be reduced to regular working duty. There also exists fear of excessive earnings, and also of equalization of these earnings with those which have always, according to some unwritten rule, been greater, which means in practice that distribution according to the results of labor has still not become fully implanted. Attention was also drawn to the fact that in only a very small number of organizations does there exist a special service dealing with inventive activity, although experience has shown that the best results are achieved precisely in both places where such services are already in operation. Stimulation and evaluation of innovations in organizations of associated labor will be discussed at a conference in Rijeka, which, it was agreed today, is to be held at the end of October this year.

At today's session a program for social action of the confederation of trade unions on promoting child care was adopted, as also was the Central Council's order of work.

SLOVENE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS DISCUSSES MEMBERSHIP

LD112346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2320 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for Organization, Development and Cadre Policy today discussed and received information on movement and changes in the Slovene League of Communists' membership structure during the last year.

Along with the recommendation that municipal conferences should discuss and give an assessment of the situation in the League of Communists basic organizations, the commission called in particular for the criteria for the acceptance of new members to be defined as specifically as possible. On this, it was said that in the first instance account must be taken of the quality of newly-accepted members and their social, class and age distribution in the ranks of the League of Communists.

In the last few years, as well as during last year, the rejuvenation of organizations was begun. The number of members, particularly among employees, has grown, as has the role of women and workers and members who have been readmitted from the ranks of fighters' organizations. But despite these positive movements, it was noted that the workers' majority in the League of Communists has still not been realized, and that the proportion of workers among newly-admitted members is going down in relative terms, in particular the proportion of individual producers. Nor is the fact that recently middle-aged persons and those over 35 have been admitted without significance, in contrast to the fact that too few students in industry were admitted. Finally, full equality of the sexes has still not been realized, and there are considerable differences between individual municipalities as regards accepting new members.

The view was also expressed that one of the conditions for admittance into membership should be prior attendance at seminars for new members of the League of Communists.

The members of the commission discussed further activities in carrying out the Tito initiative on collective work and responsibility. In the discussion it was assessed that the tasks of the League of Communists in strengthening the political system of socialist self-management and carrying out the Tito initiative on collective work and responsibility should be considered more concretely in future seminars.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY, LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSS PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD170956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vodjvodina and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina today held a joint meeting in Novi Sad under the chairmanship of Radovan Vlajkovic and Dusan Alimpic.

The meeting considered topical tasks of the further development and socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the immediate tasks in the development of territorial defense in the province.

The two presidencies positively assessed the present results in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and pointed out the direct tasks of the organizations of associated labor, local communities and other self-managing organizations and organs of sociopolitical communities, as well as the role and responsibility of the league of communists and other sociopolitcal organizations in the further development, building and socialization of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as factors of defense and protection of our self-managing socialist society.

The meeting positively assessed the results achieved in the development and strengthening of the territorial defense and determined the tasks concerning further equipment, building and development of staffs and units of territorial defense, especially in the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities.